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VOL. XXII NO. 92 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

SECRETARY OF STATE TO OVERRULE VICEROY?

GERMANY REARMING!

"Overhanging Menace" To Her Neighbours

FRENCH REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

PARIS, April 18.

The French Disarmament note to Britain published calls attention to the increase of 352 million marks in German army, navy, air estimates and says, this indicates determination to push on rearmament in every form to any extent the German Government thinks fit, in vioation of the Treaty. Germany's neighbours cannot neglect the menace overhanging them especially, as numerous aerodromes were recently organised in the demilitarised zone in contravention of the treaty.

At the same time the German Government prefers to perfect her semi-military organisations for war purposes rather than suppress them or adapt them to civil ends

"GRAVE ACTS."

These exceptionally grave acts prove that the German Government deliberately or not has rendered impossible, negotiations the basis of which had been ruined by German initiative. Consequently, before entering the question whether agreement can be reached on a system which guarantees execution sufficiently effective to allow signature on the convention, France must place in the forefront her anxieties, as conditions to security. Germany's return to the League of Nations might have helped to dissipate these anxieties. Germany's presence at Geneva is equally indispensable for the purpose of realising a satisfactory system of guarantees of execution. On this capital point Captain Eden brought back no favourable solution from Berlin and seems no better hope to-day.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE

PARIS, April 18.

The French Note is in reply to the British Note of April 10 asking firstly whether the French Government is willing to accept as basis of convention the British memorandum as modified in accordance with Chancellor Hitlers proposals to Captain Eden; secondly, if so, what guarantees exactly does France require.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL TO BE TRANSFERRED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

It is reliably understood that as a result of some correspondence between the Bengal and the United Provinces Governments regarding the desirability of transferring Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to some prison in the United Provinces during the hot weather, it is now decided that Dehra Dun has been selected for his confinement and arrangements for transfer are being made.

The date is not yet fixed.

JAWAHAR'S MOTHER BETTER

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that Mrs. Motilal Nehru is slightly better. Doctors have now pronounced opinion that no operative interference would be necessary. She will however have to stay here a few days more to undergo a course of X-ray treatment.—United Press.

OIL WELL ABLAZE

RANGOON, April 18.

A number of Telegu workmen were severely burnt and one of them succumbed to injuries in the hospital as a result of fire in an oil well belonging to B.O.C. at Bame, Yenangyaung District.—A.P.

A.I.C.C. Meeting At Ranchi Certain?

Instructions From Gandhiji Awaited

Over 100 Persons Invited To Attend Swaraj Party Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA April, 18,

In view of the latest developments, the Meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Ranchi on May 2 may be regarded as a certainty. It is understood that Dr. Ansari and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have wired asking Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Mahmood to fix an early date for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, to be held either at Ranchi or Calcutta.

CALCUTTA NOT PROBABLE.

The difficulty about Calcutta seems to be, that unless Gandhiji interrupts his tour programme, which he is not likely to do, he will not be available at Calcutta till about May 24. But as Dr. Ansari is leaving for Europe on May 19, so late a date for the meeting will not do.

Gandhiji has been wired for instructions and the gist of Dr. Ansari's and Sjt. Rajagopalachari's message has also been conveyed to him. His reply is awaited.

AT RANCHI, ON MAY 2?

In view of the situation stated above, it seems there is no choice but to hold the meeting at Ranchi on May 2, and as soon as Gandhiji's instructions are received. Dr. Mahmud will take steps to convene the meeting

FOR SWARAJ PARTY CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that about 100 persons are likely to attend the Swaraj Party meeting proposed to be held at Ranchi on May 2 and 3 from all parts of India.

It is understood among others the following persons have been invited:—

BOMBAY.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi Mr. K. F. Nariman.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.—Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Choudhuri Khaliquzaman, Messrs. T. A. K. Sherwani, Govind Ballav Pant, Pandit Nanakchand, Mrs. Shyamlal Nehru and Mr. Sree Prakash.

BIHAR.—Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Deepnarayan Singh.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.—Messrs. M. S. Aney, Abhyankar and Seth Govind Das.

KARACHI.—Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Swami Govindanand and Mr. Siddhwa.

DELHI.—Prof. Indra, Mr. and Mrs. Asafali, Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Mohamed Sayaid and Maulana Hossain Ahmed.

THE PUNJAB.—Drs. Satyapal, Alam, Kitchlew, Lala Dunichand, Pandit Nekiram Sharam.

PESHAWAR.—Khan Abdul Akbar Khan and Sayaid Lal Badsha.

Strong contingents are also expected from Bengal and Madras.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad are expected to reach Ranchi on April 30 with other Congress leaders of Bengal. (United Press.)

Broach Congressmen To Meet At Sevashram

BROACH, April 18.

The Congress workers of the locality are meeting at Sevashram on April 22, to discuss the present political situation.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has issued invitations to all the leading workers. The leaders hope to find out some common programme for Congress work.—(United Press.)

WILL VICEROY BE GENEROUS?

SANTINIKETAN, April 18.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sends the following message to the Associated Press:—

"I am glad to read the Home Member's statement promising to release civil disobedience prisoners if the calling off of the movement is ratified by the Congress. For, any further detention of the prisoners after the ratification will be interpreted as showing a spirit of Persecution not worthy of a Government that claims to be civilised."

"I hope that the Viceroy's generosity will rise equal to the occasion and give the Bengal detenus also a cance to appreciate Government's goodwill. I appeal to Government to strive for that dignity which is based on its claim to an appreciation of human values and not on its mere assertion of power."—A.P.

MR. ASAF ALI'S APPEAL

KARACHI, April 18.

Speaking at a public meeting on the political situation Mr. Asaf Ali who is at present in Karachi, narrated the history of the Congress since its inception and referred to the origin of the Swaraj Party in 1922 and its revival now with the object of vivifying the political life of the country. The leaders' duty, he said, it was to study the situation.

What is at present needed is constructive work. Men are tired. The object of reviving the Swaraj Party is to remove the political stalemate. Five out of the 7 Presidents of the Indian National Congress have already joined the Swaraj Party.

He hoped that the country would strengthen their hands to win Swaraj.—A. P.

LONDON, April 18.

Mr. James Edward Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Police, appointed Chief Constable, East Riding Yorkshire.—Reuter's Special

LIFE OF ASSEMBLY IN BALANCE

Tactics Of Some M.L.A's

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The desperate nature of the feeling of some of the Assembly members on the subject of extension of the life of the Assembly may be judged from the fact that a suggestion has been put forward to the Government, that instead of their telling the Members that the Secretary of State had not yet replied, the Viceroy should get into touch with London by wireless telephone and have a heart to heart talk with Sir S. Hoare.

Nominated members are having some fun at the expense of the elected members, and one of them wittily advised the latter to go to Mosques and Temples and pray that Sir Samuel Hoare may assert himself against the Viceroy.

The fact undoubtedly is, that if ever the Members of the Assembly wished that the Secretary of State would overrule the Viceroy, it is to-day.

SICK OF IT.

When I say this, it does not reflect the view of a good number of Democrats and Independents who are sick of the Assembly and who not only want a General Election, but would force a miniature election by resigning, if extension is granted.

Undoubtedly, the standard of the Assembly has gone low.

T A. TELLS.

Take two instances. The question of fixing the venue for the next meeting of the Standing Committee on Railway Finance is now under consideration. Official suggestion is in favour of Ootacamund. The Punjab U.P., and Bengal Members welcome it because besides Ooty being an excellent Hill Station, it means substantial railway fares. Some Madras Members on the other hand have told the Government, that Karachi should be the venue. It suits Madras Members to have a station at the longest distance from their homes. Again, when a Committee of the House was appointed to review the working of the bill on Delsal Oil, that lamp which tests this could have been got from Bombay at an expense of a rupee. But Members wanted to go to Bombay to see the lamp! And as usual, this was agreed to!

NATIONALISTS' NEW MOVE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The question as to how to support Sir Samuel Hoare regarding the White Paper Scheme is still being considered by the Nationalist Party Members, who do not seem to be discouraged by their failure originally to get the resolution passed by the Assembly and later to have a Deputation waiting on the Viceroy.

Now, I understand, they have planned to draw up a representation favouring the White Paper Scheme subject to the adoption of the Indian Delegates' Memorandum and they have begun to sound other parties in this direction.

The Democrats who had previously been responsible for dishing out this idea of debate in the Assembly or a Deputation to the Viceroy are again agitated over this new move of the Nationalists.

It is difficult to say whether the new move will bear fruit but it seems apparently to suit better those Members who could not act against Party wishes but are prepared to sign the paper on individual responsibility. If 20 to 25 Members sign the Representation, it would be handed over to the Viceroy for such use in London as he may wish to make of it.

Aney Invites Jayakar To Ranchi

But Latter Says "No" Fearing "W. P." Sabotage

LIBERALS SEE HOPE OF UNITED FRONT IN PATNA DECISION

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

We are living in the strangest of all times and anything that happens at any moment need not surprise any one. It is understood from reliable sources that Mr. Jayakar is one of those who have been invited to attend the Congress Leaders' Conference at Ranchi to decide upon the programme and policy of the newly formed Congress Swaraj Party! And it is Mr. Aney who is alleged to have done so! It is not clear under what authority Mr. Aney has acted in this way. He has, I understand, sent to Mr. N. C. Kelkar also a letter of invitation to attend the Ranchi Conference.

MR. JAYAKAR'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Jayakar, as an "old Swarajist", may have, in Mr. Aney's eyes, merited the invitation, as so many other "old Swarajists" are reported to have been invited. But Mr. Jayakar was lost to the "Old Swarajist" Party even when it was functioning. His recent excapades in "White Paper" politics are such that it can never suggest to any reasonable Congressman,—leave alone the prominent ones like Mr. Aney,—that Mr. Jayakar was one of those Congress leaders who ought to be invited to a Conference expressly called to decide upon the programme and policy of the Congress Swaraj Party.

JAYAKAR'S "NO."

What reply Mr. Kelkar has forwarded to Mr. Aney's invitation, is not known, but I understand he may go to Ranchi. But Mr. Jayakar, while appreciating the invitation, has courteously regretted his inability to attend the Ranchi Conference. His reason is that he has already booked his passage for England on the 23rd and he does not see any reason why he should cancel it. But there is more in his "inability to attend" than is contained in it.

THE REAL CAUSE.

I understand that he wants to know the exact attitude of the Swarajists towards the "White Paper." The scheme has behind it the contribution of his "Statemanship." He is proud of having been able to be of help in linking up the lose ends of the Scheme. The Swaraj Party has declared that it is pledged to reject the Scheme. Naturally Mr. Jayakar cannot stomach it.

THEY TOO ARE INVITED!

In the meantime the Democratic Swarajist circles are now eager to discredit my statement that their Party leaders did meet and consider the question of amalgamation of the Party with the new Congress Swaraj Party. I am told that the Party never considered the question of amalgamation. On the contrary it is stated the invitations to attend the Congress Leaders' Conference at Ranchi have been receivd by some prominent members of the Party. Mr Jamnadas Mehta, of course, will not be in a position to proceed to Ranchi due to previous engagement in Ceylon where he is to preside over some Labour Conference. Who else is going on behalf of the Party, is not known. It seems, however, certain, that Mr. N. C. Kelkar is definitely going to attend the Ranchi meeting.

STIR AMONG LIBERALS.

The proposed revival of the Swaraj Party and the Patna decision of Mahatma Gandhi have stirred the Liberal circles also. Bombay Liberals feel that the changed situation in the country has removed the obstacles in the way of their co-operation with the Congress. They interpret the latest developments in Congress politics as a return to constitutionalism. The Delhi decision to agitate for the "National Demand as put forward by Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference" and for the rejection of the White Paper, does not go contrary to the objects of the Liberal Party. "To-day the Congress wants the "Substance of Independence". We demand Dominion Status. We do not see any difference between the two. The only thing that kept us aloof from the Congress was its policy of direct action. Now that it is given up, there is no reason why both the Congress and the Liberals cannot come together on a united platform. We also condemn the "'White Paper' as being against the interests of the country". This in Substance is what the Liberals say.

PARTY MEETS.

The Western India Liberal Association held a meeting to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The altered political situation, consequent upon the Delhi and Patna decisions, formed the subject of serious deliberation. The general view was that the situation afforded the opportunity of Joint action against the "White Paper" menace. But final decision has been deferred, pending the decisions of the Congress Leaders' Conference at Ranchi on the 2nd May. The meeting has decided to forward to Mr. J. N. Basu, the President of the National Liberal Federation of India, a requisition to call a meeting of the All-India Council, soon after the Ranchi meeting. It will be remembered that the Liberals had decided to meet only after the J.P.C. Report was out. In the meantime the Western India Liberal Association has issued an appeal to the Congress and all schools of political thought and communities to unite to achieve the "common objective".

LAMA WANTS SAFEGUARDS!

Struggle For Power In Tibetan Govt.

LIGHT ON MARCHING OF TROOPS

CALCUTTA, April 18.

With reference to the recent report that the Tibetan army is being reduced, enquiries by the Associated Press at Kalimpong have failed to elicit any information, but it is reported most of the Tibetan troops are being moved to Khama Province in Eastern Tibet where some trouble is anticipated from local inhabitants who are turbulent and intolerant of interference from the Central Government.

It is stated at least 50 per cent of Tibetans would welcome the Chinese back as Suzerains. Moreover, should they bring back with them to Tibet, the Tashi Lama, there would be no opposition to resumption by China of former powers. The extent and progress of the negotiations between Lahsa and Nanking Governments are at present unknown.

LAMA FOR SAFEGUARDS.

It is certain that the Tashi Lama will not return to Tibet until and unless he receives adequate safeguards for himself and those of his followers who have accompanied him into exile. While outwardly things are tranquil in Lhasa, there is an ever-increasing struggle for power between Lamas and lay members of Government. The former's success in compelling the Council of Ministers to nullify all proceedings against wool trader Pandatsang and return its properties, indicates that for the present the Church has the upper hand.—A. P.

LAVAN PRASAD IN COURT CUSTODY

Refuses To Furnish Bail

JAMNAGAR, April 18.

Apropos of Shrijut Manilal Kothari's statement in the press, inquiries made here reveal that Mr. Lavan Prasad is under court custody in the Central Jail from the time of his arrest under a judicial warrant and has not been kept in the police lock-up at Jiva Seta Dela as stated.

When placed before the Magistrate Mr. Lavan Prasad was asked to furnish bail which he refused forthwith.—United Press.

GANDHIJI OPENS PRIVATE TEMPLE TO ALL HINDUS

Exhorts Jorhat Ladies' Meeting To Work For Uplift Of Harijans

JORHAT, (Assam) April 18.

Gandhiji had a busy programme this morning after his two days rest.

At 6 a.m. he discussed with the Harijan Leaders about Harijan work and removed misunderstanding which some had about the word "Harijan."

Gandhiji also opened a private temple to all Hindus; visited the Toklai Municipal Sweepers' line and laid the foundation stone of Rohinikanta Hatibourua Memorial Hall.

Speaking at a ladies' meeting at 8 a.m. he urged all to work for the uplift of the Harijans. The ladies presented Mahatmaji with a purse of Rs. 157.

ERADICATE OPIUM HABIT.

At 9 a.m. Mahatmaji addressed a big public meeting stressing the urgency of eradication of the opium habit which he said should be treated as untouchable. A purse was presented.

Collections made at this meeting amounted to Rs. 1,500.

Mahatmaji starts for Sibsagar at 2 p.m. to-day which is 32 miles from here and stays there for the night. He leaves for Dibrugarh to-morrow morning.—United Press.)

Entire Political Situation Must Be Revised

PATNA, April 17.

Irrespective of the question of the revival of the Swaraj Party a review of the entire situation as a result of the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, and the framing of the programme of the Congress in the light of the altered situation by the A. I. C. C., was urged in the course of certain representations which are said to have been made to Mahatma Gandhi.

It is further urged that Khaddar and untouchability work are not enough, and that the reservation of Gandhiji of Civil Resistance to himself does not serve the purpose of the programme of Congress.

Representations also put forward the view that election should be undertaken directly on behalf of the Congress.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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1 PERSONAL.

Dear Chhotubhai,—I have received your letter. Will be in Hardwar on the 24th. Do see me. (R2271).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted qualified and experienced Accountants. Retired from leading Banks preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications with certificates, minimum pay acceptable, etc., to the Accountant-General, Bikaner State, Bikaner. (8222)

Wanted—Graduates, &/or Under-Graduates as Canvassers for selling Swadeshi Printing Inks in all colours—See personally during the Office hours, Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Karelwadi, Opp. Pande's Dharamshala, Thakordwar Road, Bombay 2. (8240).

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

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To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society Limited. Ambala. 4. (2212).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated In India 1874.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd May, 1934, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1933;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election; to confirm the appointment of new Directors;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 19th April, to Wednesday, 2nd May 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager

Oriental Buildings.
Bombay, 18th April 1934.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 3rd May 1934. to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, the 19th day of April, 1934, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses.

8253

NOTICE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Our Policy-holders and the Public are informed that the Agency of
MESSRS. B. SUTARIA & CO.,
(Proprietor Mr. Lalbhai N. Sutaria)
has been CANCELLED by order of the Head Office from the date of suspension, i.e., the 3rd April, 1934.

(Sd.) P. D. CHURI,
Branch Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

National Insurance Bldg.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
8254

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Muharram) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th April, 1934.
8245.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 11th day of April, 1934, by Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esquire, the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1080 of 1932. Bai SAKINABOO, widow and another versus Bai JENABOO and others pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd day of October, 1933, passed in the above suit our clients were the highest bidders for and declared Purchasers of the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim or interest in to and upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Islampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five (165) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 398, New No. 7671. Old Survey No. 596 and New Survey No. 5347 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 6676-78 and Street No. 36(1), Islampura Street and Sindhi Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Islampura Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Thucker Narrandas Hurry and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described formerly belonging to Hormusjee Framroze Mistry but now to the estate of Abdul Kader Sullemanji, deceased.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Islampura Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred thirty-eight and four-ninth (238-4|9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 398, New No. 7672, Old Survey No. 577 and New Survey No. 5348 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6676 and Street Nos. 32-34 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Abdul Kader Sullemanji hereinabove firstly described, on the South by the property of Dawood Broker, on the East by the said Islampura Street and on the West by a private gully.

NOTE:—The above two parcels seem now to form one piece of land which according to the Collector's Bill contains about 442 square yards bearing Rent Roll No. 2823, Cadastral Survey No. 2916 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7671 and Laughton's Survey Nos. 5347 and 5348 and according to the Municipal Bill bears C Ward Nos. 6676-78, Street Nos. 46, 48 and 59A Islampura and Sindhi Lane.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1934.

KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8257

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 781 of 1933.

DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
CHARANDAS VISSONJI and Another ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 31st January, 1934 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Falkland Road and Khetwady Back Road, admeasuring 2029 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 5528 and A|5526; Cadastral Survey No. 884 of Girgaum Division and 'D' Ward, Street Nos. 32 and 33-A; Khetwady First Cross Lane and 36-b, 36-a, 37 to 41, Khetwady Back Road and Nos. 330 to 338, 340 to 348, and 353, 2 , 352, 354, 356 Falkland Road and First Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Sattad or Doongry Cooly Street, admeasuring 299 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2651; Cadastral Survey No. 910 of Mandvi Division and 'B' Ward, Street Nos. 297, 299 and 301; Doongry Street and Nos. 5 to 11. Masjid Bunder Road.

THIRDLY:—Property situate at Doongry Jao De Souza Street and Chakla Cross Lane, admeasuring 283 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Nos. 6179, 6180 Laughton's Survey No. 2264; Cadastral Survey No. 414 of Mandvi Division and 'B' Ward No. 1774, Street Nos. 124 to 128 and 13.

FOURTHLY:—Property situate on the Western side of Doongry Jao DeSouza Street or Wadchi Gadi, admeasuring 158 square yds. or thereabouts bearing New No. 7253, Laughton's Survey No. 2265, Cadastral Survey No. 415 of Mandvi Division and 'B' Ward. Street Nos. 120, 122, 13-b.

FIFTHLY:—Property situate at Kazi Syed Street, admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2|2744, Cadastral Survey No. 878 of Mandvi Division and 'B' Ward, Street No. 53.

SIXTHLY:—Property situate on the Western side of Khetwady Fifth Lane, admeasuring 1103 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 5454; Cadastral Survey No. 1|787 of Girgaum Division and 'D' Ward Street Nos. 2, 4, 4-A, 6, 6-A, 6-B, 8-A, 8|B, 10, 10|A, 10|B, 12 Khetwady Fifth Lane and 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63.

SEVENTHLY:—Property situate at Argyle Road and Broach Street on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, admeasuring 324-4|9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 46 of Princess Dock Division. Laughton's Survey No. 3186 (part) and 'B' Ward. Street Nos. 191, 193 and 51 to 59.

EIGHTHLY:—Property situate at Surat Street on the Elphinstone Land Estate, admeasuring 483 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 79 of Princess Dock Division, Laughton's Survey No. 3186 (part) and 'B' Ward, Street Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties or any of them (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th day of May, 1934, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

R.S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1934.
8252.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 228 of 1934.

Re: Messrs. LALJI GANPAT & CO., a firm, till lately carrying on business as Commission Agents at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay:
..... Debtors.

Ex parte: DHUNDHILAL PARMOLE: .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 17th day of April, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1934

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar
8260

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1933, at the rate of Rs. 12|8|0 per Preference share and at the rate of Rs. 4 per Ordinary share, both free of Income Tax will be paid on and after Monday, the 14th May, 1934, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturday and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street Fort, to those shareholders whose names be on the register on Monday, the 23rd April, 1934.

Dividend Warrant will be posted to the shareholders on Saturday, the 12th May, 1934.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 23rd April to Thursday, the 3rd May, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
MANCHERSHA K. MEHTA.

Bombay, 17th April 1934.
(8258)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOOLJI JAMNADAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation and retired, last residing at King Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KHIMIBAI, wife of Dayal Narandas, residing at King Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, sister of the deceased abovenamed .. Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
The 12th day of April 1934.
Messrs. UDWADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8256

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AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT TARDEO.

Bombay High Court Suit No. 1451 of 1924.

Madhavji Jesang and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai Gomtibai, widow of Goculdas Damodar and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the surviving Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree passed in the said Suit on 10th March, 1926, as modified by the Order, dated 5th April, 1934, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will on Tuesday the 1st day of May, 1934 and thereafter on TUESDAY and THURSDAY in each succeeding week until all the lots are disposed of, sell by Public Auction on the premises in 34 lots the valuable land at Tardeo on which there formerly stood the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills.

The said lots form part of the Land bearing cadastral Survey No. 659 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and the tenure is Pension and Tax redeemed.

The sale will commence each day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the lots announced for each day will be put up for sale one after the other.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 7, 8 and 9 will be put up for sale on Tuesday 1st May, 1934.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 33 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, 8th May 1934.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 17 and 18 will be put up for sale on Thursday, 10th May, 1934.

Lots Nos. 19, 20, 34, 21, 22, 24 and 25 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, 15th May 1934.

and

The remaining lots Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 will be put up for sale on Thursday, 17th May, 1934.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the plan, application may be made to the Receivers' Attorneys, Messrs. Metha Laljee & Co., at their office in Nos. 2-4 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
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COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	26 Apr.
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

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Kaisho Maru	15th Apr.	18th Apr.
Heimei ,,	28th ,,	10th May
Celebes ,,	26th ,,	11th ,,
Altai ,,	9th May	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	7th June

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E. I. C. A. Gets Another Chance

Cotton Brokers Agree To Wait For Next Week's Meeting

CHAIRMAN'S ASSURANCE

The extraordinary general meeting requisitioned by the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association for the purpose of "condemning" the policy of the board of the East India Cotton Association in not regulating the trading hours in the cotton ring was adjourned to April 26.

The last meeting of the cotton brokers held on April 5 to consider the question of regulating trading hours ended in a fiasco when the Chairman ruled out of order all resolutions brought forward at the meeting. As a sequel to this action of the Chairman the members sent in a requisition for an extraordinary meeting.

To Restrict Hours

The point at issue is whether there should be restriction in the hours of trading. At present business is transacted in the cotton ring on a 24 hour basis The cotton brokers demand that trading should be limited to a shorter period, viz. from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m

The East India Cotton Association who have the power to regulate the hours of business were approached some time ago in this connection but nothing has been done so far, despite the passing of a resolution by the general body on September 5 last calling for immediate action.

At the meeting of the brokers held on Wednesday, Mr. Begraj Gupta, the Chairman of the Association. made a statement that the East India Cotton Association had now taken up the matter in right earnest but the general meeting of that body held on Tuesday had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. With a view to give an opportunity to that body to consider the question in all its aspects he proposed that the meeting should be adjourned till April 26.

E. I. C. A. To Meet Again

The East India Cotton Association would meet again after a week and he thought nothing would be lost if they postponed consideration of the matter. He was also of the opinion that the attitude of the board of the East India Cotton Association was favourable in regard to this question.

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar. Hon. Secretary and an advocate of the reform, was in favour of postponing the meeting till June 6 with a view to give enough time to the East India Cotton Association to come to a decision in the matter. The object of the cotton brokers in convening the meeting was not to create a hitch or a wrangle with the East India Cotton Association but to rouse in that body a sense of duty towards the cotton trade.

Mr. Durgaditt Savalka also expressed his views in favour of the postponement.

Proposed Resolutions

The meeting was ultimately adjourned to April 26.

The meeting was convened to consider the following resolutions:—

(1) This meeting condemns the policy of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., towards the resolution, which was passed at the General Meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., held on 5th September 1933.

(2) This meeting authorises the Managing Committee to send a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to submit to him the present situation in cotton trade.

(3) This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of these resolutions to the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and also to the Hon'ble Finance Member to the Government.

ADVOCATES SURPRISED

Accused Conducts His Own Defence Against Charge Of Stealing Pearls

Lakshman B. Deshpande, accused of the theft of a pair of pearls, along with a case, defended himself on Wednesday, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, to the surprise of the assembled advocates, who were impressed with his knowledge of law.

Sadashiv Lakshman Chitade, the complainant in the case, stated that the theft was committed in his room on the 1st of April and that a "Panchnama" was prepared in his room and in the presence of the accused. Babu Maruthi Swami, Pandurang Narayan Joshi, a Poojari of some temple and several others, along with Anandrao Ramchandra Kamath, one of the 'punch' and Babu Sitaram, a Police constable and Abbas Yusuf, a city policeman, all deposed to the same effect.

The price of the pearls along with the case has been valued at Rs. 185.

The accused in his statement pleaded 'not guilty' and admitted that he was in the room of the complainant on the said date, but called in question the veracity of the 'panchnama.' He also submitted that the Police constable wanted to say that two buundles were found on his person, which he denied. A 'panchnama' was prepared. despite his opposition, and objection. He urged that the alterations found in it would at least create doubts as to the nature and manner in which it was conducted.

The complainant, the police constable and Abbas Yusuf, were again called at the instance of the accused, and were cross-examined by him.

Questioned whether he would like to call the second punch-witnesses, the accused said he would.

The Magistrate, accordingly, ordered that the punch-witnesses might be summoned and the case was adjourned.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the crown.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

"Wrongly Implicated By A Mistake Of Name"

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Abubaker Tayab against the sentence of Rs. 500 fine passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him on the charge of using the New Ground Club at Chowpatty for the purpose of common gaming.

In September last the C.I.D. raided the place and seized some documents and articles. In this connection, the appellant and six others were sentenced by the Magistrate as above.

The prosecution alleged that the Club was a proprietory concern started by the 7 persons. Certain charges were made to the members for the various games In the second period, there were 8 partners, including the 7 accused, and their mana profits amounted to Rs. 48,543.

The main defence of the appellant was that he was wrongly implicated by a mistake of name.

WOMAN'S ROOM RAIDED

Police Make Arrest On Social Vice Charge At Khoja Moholla

The vicinity of Khoja Moholla was plunged into a state of excitement on Tuesday evening when the Police officers of the Vigilance Branch raided a room and took into custody a Muslim woman on a charge of procuring girls for immoral purposes.

It is alleged that Mr. Naik of the Vigilance Association had received certain information that one Fatmabibi alias Chandbibi Huseinbhoy residing with her husband at Khoja Moholla procured girls for immoral purposes, when the husband was out of the house at his work.

A complaint was made to the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay Police, who sent a "bogus" customer to Fatmabibi.

FELL INTO TRAP

Pursuant to an arrangement made with the bogus customer, it was alleged, Fatmabibi brought a young Muslim girl named Fatma and received Rs. 12 in marked money from the bogus customer.

Inspector Salasker and Sub-Inspector Savant, who were awaiting a signal from the bogus customer, went into the room and arrested Fatmabibi, and recovered the marked money in the presence of a panch.

Fatmabibi was then removed to the Pydowni Police Station.

BAILED OUT

Chandbi Hussenbhai was charged under the Prostitution Act before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court on Wednesday. Sub-Inspector Sawant asked for a remand of the accused but the Magistrate granted bail, and the case was postponed to April 27.

The Duke of Northumberland reached Rangoon last evening by air 'en-route' to Kashmir after Far Eastern tour and left early this morning by "Aurora."

INSOLVENT ACQUITTED

Appeal Court Holds Trial Was Illegal

RE-TRIAL NOT DESIRABLE, SAY THEIR LORDSHIPS

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia on the Apellate Side of the High Court delivered judgment on Wednesday acquitting Khimchand Ampchand Mehta of Mehta & Co., auctioneers, who was sentenced to 15 months' R.I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of making false entries.

Mr. Cardon Noad, with Mr. B. T Desai and Mr. R B Kantawalla defended the appellant, and Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was adjudicated an insolvent in February 1930. Thereafter, at the instance of some creditors, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, after an enquiry, sanctioned the prosecution of the appellant, on three charges. He was later arrested in Rangoon and bailed out.

The Charges

The appellant was charged with having made false entries with a view fraudulently to diminish the amount available for distribution among his creditors on his being declared an insolvent.

The three entries which form the basis of the charges are as follows:

(1) That he charged his household furniture and two bales of piecegoods to one S K Daphtary, and in connection with that pledge, made out false debit entry of Rs. 4,300 as a transfer from alleged suspense account.

(2) That he made away or concealed Rs. 14,099, and in that connection made a false debit entry in favour of Chandrasen & Co., and

(3) That he made away with or concealed Rs. 10,000 and made a false entry debiting Rs. 10,000 in favour of Wagnji Laxmidas.

Judgment.

Their Lordships, in acquitting the accused, held that there was a misjoinder of charges, as there were, in fact, more than three charges. The charges as framed did not satisfy the requirements of sections 233, 234 and 235, and, therefore, the trial was illegal.

On the question of re-trial, their lordships observed that the trial had involved a lengthy hearing and considerable expense.

In their opinion, the possibility of conviction, if it existed, was very remote. Their Lordships, therefore, did not think it desirable to order a re-trial, and acquitted the appellant.

1462 PERSONS PROSECUTED

Activities Of S. P. C. A. During March

During the month of March the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 1,462 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,403 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

91 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates.

166 animals were treated as Out-patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 48 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing 44 convictions. In the rest of the cases the accused were acquitted.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 99 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 227 animals were newly admitted. 190 were discharged cured, 27 were discharged uncured and 21 died leaving 88 animals in the hospital at the end of the month. 150 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

Cawnpore Riots Echo At Dadar Court

A sensational story of four up-country men who were alleged to have conspired to cheat two Hindu merchants of the City by offering them in exchange for half their value several Currency Notes stolen at Cawnpore during the recent riots, was told at the Dadar Police Court on Friday. The four accused however were acquitted by the Magistrate, as he found the evidence of the prosecution "contradictory on several material particulars".

It was alleged that Ramjani Salarbux, one of the accused induced Gajananrao Vinayak Raje and Damodar Keshavdas Shah, the two merchants to believe in his story, enticed them to a lonely spot near Old Government House at Parel on February 13, and snatched away from them Rs. 2,600 with the help of two other of his friends.

A complaint was lodged with the Police and Inspector Wagle of the C.I.D. who investigated into the case got the four accused, arrested

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

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G. P. O. Bombay.

CASE OF M. N. ROY

Appeal To Privy Council

The I.L.P. Head Office is in communication with M. N. Roy, who has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in India, regarding an appeal to the Privy Council. Meanwhile James Maxton has raised with Sir Samuel Hoare, the Indian Secretary, the conditions under which Roy is imprisoned. Sir Samuel Hoare has informed Maxton that Roy will be transferded in the summer to a gaol in the hills. We have heard that this information is an enormous relief to Roy and his friends, as his physical condition has become alarming. He has already lost thirty pounds in weight whilst in prison.

The I.L.P. is arranging with the co-operation of Sir Stafford Cripps, for an application to be made to the Privy Council for a hearing of the Roy Case. The Head Office of the I.L.P. is in communication with M. N. Roy and his friends in Europe about this.—"New Leader."

A London message says that the death has occurred of Major-General Kenneth Stewart Davison.—Reuter's Special.

Senator King announces that it has been arranged that Congress leaders of the move to remonetise silver, will confer with President Roosevelt on April 19.

Nervine Pills
(Dr. Loboschin's (Berlin) Product)
Is a great evolution in MEDICAL SCIENCE
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ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, April 18.
Col de Lana, Girovich, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, April 18.
Jalamohan, Griffiths, Moulmein.
Aungban, Campbell, Marmagoa.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Col de Lana, Girovich, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, April 18.
Steamer Weissenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Japan for Hamburg.
Steamer Mantua for Kobe.
Steamer Barala for Busrah.

S S Col de Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Col de Lana arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 3 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Karachi with same bottom cargo and 5 through passengers.

S S Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalamohan sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S and T Coy's steamer Aungban sailed yesterday for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 18.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—42 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasughram and Co; 1000 packets myrabollum, H Bhagvandas and Co; 10500 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.

For Marseilles.—1050 bags groundnut seed, N Moolji and Co.

S S Weissonfels, for Hamburg:—520 bags gum karaya, N Moolji and Co; 100 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

For Rotterdam:—1224 bags linseed oil cakes, H K H Shariff; 50 bales wool raw, E Mavji and Co; 165 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Afo:—30 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

For Antwerp:—150 bales hemp, D Anandji; 25 bales wool raw, E Mavji and Co.; 111 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co.

For New York:—53 bales cotton fly, Textile Products, Ltd.

For Gydina:—55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Boston:—110 bales cotton fly Textile Products, Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S President Van Buren, for Marseilles:—12 cases casings, A Mahbir and Co.

For Piracus:—180 bags groundnut seed, A Khiaram.

For Beyrouth:—37 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 14 bags gum tragacanth, N Moolji & Co.

For Naples:—20 bales cotton (Akund), N Rajaram and Co.

For Boston:—8 bales woollen druggets, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Ranpura, for Marseilles:—62 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Burdwan, for London:—300 bags shellac, Ralli Bros.

S S Durenda, for London:—1400 bags groundnut seed, C Jeewanlal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—128 bags mustard seed, A Virji and Co.

S S C/o London, for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg Co.; 63 bales cotton yarn, Elphinstone S and W Mills, Co.

S S Kaisho Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros 55 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co, Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co. 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Alipore, for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—1300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

For Kobe:—104 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.

S S Tottori Maru, for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 515 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 18.

S.S. Clan Mackller, agents J. Finlay and Co., from Swansea:—590 bundles copper ingots; 1562 bundles copper sheets; 1050 bundles y.m. circles; 1669 bundles tinplates; 1060 bundles steel circles; 318 bundles steel hoops; 80 bundles steel plates; 53 bundles tubes; 6204 bundle galvd sheets.

From Glasgow:—2000 pcs. fire bricks; 27 cases cottons; 65 cases beer; 24 cases newspaper; 22 cases cotton piece goods; 170 cases nails; 25 cases oats; 32 cases wire; 61 cases e'ware; 310 ck. coal pitch; 199 bundles tubes; 56 bundles steel joists; 2076 plates spelter; 100 loose cisterns; 55 cases whisky.

From Liverpool:—13 cases cotton yarn; 160 cases cotton piece goods; 160 cases whisky; 100 cases motor covers; 460 cases lumber; 70 cases cottons; 4038 cases soap; 100 cases newspapers; 630 cases machinery; 105 cases prints; 205 cks. chemicals; 135 cks. milk powder; 100 cks. roofing felt; 700 cks. pipes; 616 cks. tiles, 80 bags cloves; 80 bags slate powder; 39 cases hammers; 384 drums paint; 40 drums varnish; 190 drums lub grease; 123 drums lub oil; 252 drums dyes; 1073 bundles steel hoops; 25 bundles galvd. ridging; 180 bundles steel circles.

From Fowery:—907 tons china clay.

From Suez:—315 drums asphalt.

S.S. Ranpura, agents M M and Co., from London:—340 cases tyres; 4155 cases cement; 120 cases provision; 229 cases o'stores; 135 cases whisky; 32 cases boot polish; 62 cases milk powder; 165 cases sanitary fluid; 75 cases prints; 80 cases e'ware; 200 cases newspapers; 75 cases preserves; 155 cases beer; 50 cases wine; 500 bags farina; 50 cases kippers; 18 cases gripe water; 30 cases olive oil; 120 cases castor oil; 400 cases gin; 72 cases biscuits; 62 cases cigarettes; 30 cases gum; 100 cases blue; 115 cases lime juice; 50 cases fruit salt; 65 cks. lead; 739 drums paint; 471 drums varnish.

From Gothenburg:—98 cases card boards.

From Copenhagan:—60 cases beer.

From Bordeaux:—122 cases brandy; 20 cases wine.

From Basle:—50 cases colour; 40 cases indigo.

From Marseilles:—143 cases mineral water; 176 cases saop; 96 cases silk yarn; 25 cases wine; 23 cases colour; 26 cases silk embroidered cotton goods.

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ENCOURAGING HEALTH RETURNS

Less Deaths And More Live Births In City

The health returns of Bombay during the 15th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended 14th instant were as noted below:—

"The total mortality 511 was the same as in the last week. The death rate registered was 22.9 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for hte 15th week of 1933, when the mortality was 568 and the death rate 26.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 508 and the death rate 21.2

Out of the total deaths, 144 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 11 attacks including 1 imported from Rajanandgaon and 5 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera was absent The number of deaths from Typhoid was 3.

The number of live births registered during the week was 548 which compares favourably with that for the 15th week of 1933, viz. 528, and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 450.

ESCAPED FROM THANA PRISON

Two Convicts Receive Deterrent Sentences

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 17.

Two prisoners named Mahadu Yedu and Abdul Hakim were sentenced by Mr. Kunte, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to two and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively, for escaping from the Thana Prison.

Mahadu Yedu and Abdul Hakim were serving their sentences. In the early hours of March 27 they both escaped from their cells by breaking the roof of the cell and climbing it by means of a rope. Abdul Hakim was re-arrested near Vadavali next day.

Mahadu Yedu was found near Palghar six days after his escape. They were placed before the Magistrate for trial and were sentenced as above.

WEDNESSAY, April 18
7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-45 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. A short play.
9-15 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF KURLA

Made Worse By Too Many Stables

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, April 17.

The insanitary condition of Kurla, rendered worse by the unauthorised construction of stables, was emphasised by leading citizens in an interview with the Assistant Director of Public Health who is now camping here.

Mr. M.N. Patankar, the President of the Kurla Municipality, accompanied by Mr. D.R. Makashi, Municipal Councillor, had an interview with the Assistant Director, when they drew his attention to the generally unsatisfactory state of Kurla from the point of view of public health, and instanced the erection of stables—potential sources of mosquito-breeding—without the permission of the Municipality. They also brought to his notice the construction of a new building in a congested locality.

Drainage System.

Dr. H. V. Limaye, a medical practitioner of Kurla, in the course of a talk with the Assistant Director on matters relating to the public health of Kurla, in addition to drawing attention to the construction of stables, complained about the drainage system adjoining the Pipe Road and also urged the need for a veterinary hospital at Kurla where there was a number of buffaloes.

The Assistant Director of Public Health has promised to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities.

TODDY SHOP EMPLOYEE JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 17.

A sentence of four months' hard labour was passed to-day by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Chhagan alias Roomashi Bhisa, of Gopala, who was charged by Shivnarayan of Dadar with theft ofn Rs. 110, being the sale proceeds of the complainant's toddy shop of Bhandup

The prosecution alleged that on December 14 last the accused, who was in the employ o. the complainant, absconded with the cash. He was subsequently traced at his native place in the Baroda State, from where he was extradited.

DETERRENT SENTENCE ON GAMBLER

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 17.

Mannalal Ramlal, who was arrested last night by Sub-Inspector Keluskar of the Kurla police, was convicted to-day by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on a charge of keeping a common gaming house at Choona-bhatti, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The Magistrate passed a deterrent sentence in view of the accused's previous conviction by him a week before on an identical charge, when a fine of Rs. 75 or in default two week's hard labour was inflicted.

It was stated that not only the fine was not paid by the accused, but another offence was committed within a week.

FULL ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS TO GADWAL MAHARANI

Nizam's Firman Removes State Supervision Over The Samsthan

(From A Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD, April 17

Adilaxmi Devamma, the Maharanee of Gadwal, has been conferred full powers of administration of her State by a Firman issued by H. E. H. Nizam who has been pleased to remove even the general supervision of the Nizam's Government which was a condition, when the Gadwal Samasthanam was released from the Court of Wards and was handed over to the Maharanee in 1928, when the release was made, subject to the exercise by the Nizam's Government of general supervision for five years. At the time of release the Maharanee was declarsd legal heir and was allowed adoption of male issues of her daughters The elder of them is married to Raja Someswararow and has now two sons one of them aged five years.

This news has been received by the Gadwal Samasthan ryots with excessive joy as only recently remission was granted to her ryots through the suspension of the annual payment by the Maharanee to the Nizam State, which was ordered by H. E. H. Nizam, while other Samsthans in Kareemnagar District have made no such remission to their ryots. The Maharanee has been the recipient of a number of congratuations the first being from Dewan Bahadur Aravamud Ayengar her legal adviser tough thick and thin

The Maharanee is leaving this week for Bangalore to see her daughter and garndson the Heir-Apparent who are standing there for summer

PESHAWAR EXPLOSION

"Cement Works Have No Connection With Gunpowder Factory"

BOMBAY, April 18.

With reference to the Peshawar message of April 17 issued yesterday afternoon regarding a fire in a cement works Messrs. Killick Nixon & Company Agents of the Cement works state that they received a telegram from their General Manager saying that six workmen were killed and two seriously injured as the result of an explosion which occurred in a Gunpowder Factory, some distance from the cement works and owned by a private contractor; the factory is in no way connected with the cement works although the staff of the cement works are rendering every possible assistance.—A P.

GENERAL RAIN IN MYSORE

POONA, April 18.

The western disturbance has caused extension of clouds in Kashmir and the Punjab Kumaon Hills and lies this morning over the Punjab. Conditions are markedly unsettled in the Central Bay of Bengal and local thundershowers have occurred in Burma Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Mysore and Madras Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in South Madras, North Madras Coast and Assam.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Amherst three; Diamond Island two; Tavoy one; Maymyo a half; Rangoon, Bassein, Mandalay and Lashio a quarter; Shillong one and a half; Mysore three; Bangalore and Calicut two; Salem one; Hanamkonda Coonoor, Kodaikanal and Chitaldrug a half; Oyderabad (Deccan), Palemkottah, Kurnool and Anantapur a quarter.

FORECAST

Rainfall will extend in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab and along the Kumoon Hills. Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be fairly widespread in Lower Burma and occur locally in Upper Burma, Madras Presidency and Mysore.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF LAL BAUG MARKET

Chief Judge Amends Municipal Commissioner's Decision And Reduces Assessment

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, delivered judgment in the case of the petition of Ahmed Haji Ebrahim and another appealing against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of the premises known as the Lalbaug Market, situated at Parel.

The rateable value up to 1932 of the market was Rs 29,146 gross per annum. After the last communal riot, many of the fish squaters and stall-holders quitted the market and shifted to some open ground nearby and started business on premises which were not then licensed to hold a market. The Lalbaug Market since then had a deserted appearance.

The petitioners thereupon complained to the Assessor and Collector of municipal taxes who, after investigating into the complaint, fixed the rateable value at Rs. 20,938 gross. When the papers were placed before the Municipal Commissioner, he, on the strength of the correspondence that had passed between the petitioners and the municipal authorities restored the original valuation of Rs. 29,146 gross per annum. The petitioners, therefore filed this petition.

Main Point.

His Honour in the course of the judgment remarked that the main point on which the Municipal Commissioner restored the old rateable value was that the petitioners in their petition to the municipal authorities regarding the loss they were suffering by the use of the unlicensed premises by the tenants represented that they had suffered a loss of between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

In making the calculation, the petitioners took into consideration the buildings and the chawls surrounding the market, which also belonged to them. It was possible that they exaggerated the loss with a view to obtaining relief, but in fixing the rateable value it would not be just to hold the petitioners to their word in a petition filed by them with a distinct object of obtaining relief.

TENANTS ASK FOR RELIEF

The evidence left no doubt that the market was suffering from loss of business for various reasons and tenants asked for relief in the shape of reduction of rent. Competition and communal jealousy were probably the main reasons, and whatever other reason might have existed, there was no denying the fact that the Lalbaug Market had depreciated in value. Taking into consideration the present depreciation in the value of the premises as a market owing to loss of business, the restoration of the old valuation of Rs. 29,146 by the Municipal Commissioner was too high. A valuation midway between the valuation revised by the assessor and restored by the Municipal Commissioner would, therefore, be a fair and a proper valuation.

The rateable value was, therefore fixed at Rs. 24,000 gross per annum.

Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant appeared for the petitioners and Mr. P.M. Clubwala for the Municipal Commissioner.

"The London Gazette" of April 17 announces the promotion of Nawab Mirza Aminuddin Ahmedkhan Bahadur, Nawab of Lohoru to the rank or Lieutenant with effect from February 21, 1934.

The death occurred on Tuesday night in Bombay at the age of 65 of Mrs. Goolbai Kaikushroo Munshi, mother of the Parsi Mayor of Rangoon, Mr. Jehangir Munshi, afret a protracted illness.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 6, 1990
Muslim: Muharram 4, 1353
Parsi: Avan 15, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 18m.
Sunset—6h. 57m.
High Water—2-32, 15-40
Low Water—8-36, 21-14
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

FRIDAY, April 20

S. S. Mantua with the English mails of April 5, due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 21

S. S. Ranpura, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 11th lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasar Mala will be delivered by Master Bhargav Bapat on the two Ragas namely "Chayanat" and "Pateleep" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore on April 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 29 via Penang and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. President Vanburen will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

LOST RAILWAY PASS.

Monthly Railway Pass of the B.B. & C.I. Ry., from Church Gate to Elphinstone Road issued in the name of A. M. Parelkar has been found. The owner can get it from the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

DONATION TO INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Raosaheb Patel, Sub-Judge of Dahanu and Mr. Annasaheb Khare, prominent pleader of Dahanu have sent a donation of Rs. 187-12 to the Indian Women's University Fund Committee.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' LEAGUE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Unemployed (Bekar Kamgar) Workers' League to-day (Thursday) at Elisle Road, at 6 p.m (S.T.) Com. Khedgikar will preside. Coms. Maniben Kara, A.N. Shetty, Kankule, Pawaskar, Mohomad Gani and others will address.

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE

A public meeting of the Jains will be held at Kharek Bazar at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) on the open space facing Shri Anantnathji Jain temple, Mandvi, in view of the forthcoming session of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference under the presidentship of Seth Karamshibhai Pachariya, when Syt. Amritlal Kalidas, Chairman Reception Committee and other speakers will address the meeting.

"3 ARTS GREAT SANGEET RECITAL.

A Classical Shastric Nautch recital by Tara, Satara, and Alakhnanda of Benares will be held on Saturday 5th May at 9-30 p.m. at C. J. Hall, in which a good programme will be rendered.

Reservation of seats from Aiwane Rafat, Agha Ashraf, Afghan Consulate, Walkeshwar Road. Mr. Cassumali Marina Mansions Chowpatty and Mr. Chawla B. E. S. T.

SIR MANUBHAI PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

A prize of Rs. 100 will be awarded by the Baroda Sahitya Sabha to the writer of the best essay in Gujarati covering about 75 to 100 foolscap pages on "Joint Hindu Family its advantages and disadvantages". The essay must reach the secretaries before 31st August 1934 For detailed conditions please refer to Balubhai I. Desai, Secretary, Siapura, Bhatwada, Baroda.

In Aid Of Bihar Relief

CANARESE DRAMA TO BE STAGED ON TUESDAY.

A drama entitled "Chavathiya Chandra will be staged" in Canerese on Tuesday next (24th inst.), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road in aid of Bihar Earthquake Fund, when Rao Bahadur Ram-Swami will preside. It is hoped that Kanarese speaking public will patroness the show, and thus contribute their mite towards a noble cause.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Tiger Bay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Moments musical. By Richard Meredith. 6-45 p.m. In a Persian Garden. From "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam". 7-30 p.m. The London Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Sir Landon Ronald. 8 p.m. Commercial News. Available market rates. 8-45 p.m. European programme. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening and other available rates. 9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-20 p.m. Indian programme. Sponsored by the Chevrolet. Bai Sunderabai will entertain. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. Gramophone records.
9-20 p.m. Variety programme
9-45 p.m. Light orchestra concert (gramophone records).
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin
11 p.m. Dance music.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES.

S. S. President Vanburen Voy. 33 will arrived here on the 19th instant at 1-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 5 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 20th instant at 5-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Syt. MADHAVA MENON

Adyar Artist Visits Bombay

Syt. Madhav Menon, the well-known artist from Adyer, is on a short visit to Bombay. This is Syt. Menon's first visit to Bombay. He has, therefore, not brought with him a collection of his pictures which could be called representative. But he has some examples which fairly indicate his artistic skill.

Syt. Menon's strong point is landscapes bird and animal studies. He has with him other subjects as well. Syt. Menon is here for only two days and will then leave for Adyar.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE

The inagural ceremony of The Home for the destitutes, was performed on Tuesday evening in the Hall of Kalika Bhawan, Gaiwadi, when Sjt. Dhanjishaw Dinshawji Wadia declared the Home open.

The proceedings began by adopting the formal resolutions, confirming the recommendation of the Provisional Committee. Further, it was resolved that, circumstances permitting, a "Free Kitchen" for the benefit of the destitute at some suitable place in the city, be started. That an Inquiry Office for giving the necessary information as to the employment etc., of the destitute, be opened forthwith. Mr. Wadia was elected first President of the Home.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
George Arliss
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"THE KING'S VACATION"

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE ARCTIC EPIC—
The World's Biggest Picture
ESKIMO
"WIFE-TRADERS"
The Daring Exploits of "MALA, THE MAGNIFICENT."

CASE AGAINST PETITS

Jeweller Cross-Examined By Defence Counsel

At the resumed hearing of the case against the Petits, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, Mr. Dwarkadas Jugulkishore of Messrs. Jugulkishore Narandas was cross-examined at length by Mr. S. G. Velinker regarding the jewellery of the Petits, which the witness examined and valued both on behalf of the Bank of India and the Provident Investment Co., The cross-examination had hot finished, when the Court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed to Friday.

In the above case Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit and her son Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property with intent to defraud creditors, at the instance of the Bank of India.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya is conducting the prosecution, while the accused are defended by Messrs. S. G. Velinker, Chotubhai and Lam.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bhopalsingh (18), a cook working with a merchant at Forgett Street, suddenly fainted in the kitchen at 10 A. M. on April 16, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he died on Tuesday The cause of death is not known and the stomach contents have been sent to the Chemical Analyser.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday at the inquest held on Shravan Shivram, who was knocked down by a car on April 14 while he was crossing the Parel Road.

* * * *

Karim Gani alias Habib Gani, with nine previous convictions for theft and house breaking was sentenced to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagoan on a charge of breaking into a house at Bhendy Bazar on March 31, and removing property worth Rs. 48. The Magistrate further ordered the accused to report himself to the police everyday for two years after his release.

* * * *

As a sequel to the death of Mr. Harold Joseph Fairman in the K. E. M. Hospital on April 15, of pneumonia, following the injuries sustained in the crash with the lorry driver by Ebrahim Haji Kasim, he was arrested and placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 200.

* * * *

On receipt of information at the Kalachowki police station, Mohmed Siddick and Ramdas Badal were arrested at 12 noon on April 17, as they were reported to have counterfeited currency note at Papaya's Adda, Parel Tank Road, and were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, who ordered their remand to police custody for 14 days to enable the police to complete their enquires.

* * * *

Enlargement on bail of Rs. 300 was ordered of Keroo Mukund Changul the second accused in the case of alleged murder of Swami Yellappa at Dara; the first accused Dhoniba Santoo was ordered to be remanded to jail custody for a further period of 9 days, pending investigations.

1.5 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 1000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 90 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, April 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.9 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.901" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDO-AFGHAN PARLEYS

Delegation To Explore Possibilities Of Increasing Trade

Apropos of the arrival of the Indian Trade Delegation in Afghanistan, the latest issue of the "Islah", official organ of the Afghan Government, throws further light.

The paper in an article refers to a representation made by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, President of the Afghan National Bank, to the Ministries of Trade and Foreign Affairs with regard to the difficulties which the Afghan merchants experience in the transit of Afghan goods, export as well as import, through India.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs discussed the matter with the British Legation at Kabul, and consequently, three persons deputed from India have now come to Kabul with a view to discussing the problem with the Afghan National Bank.

The paper says that the Afghan merchants have to pay customs duties in Indian ports, the refund of which is only granted to them when the goods enter into Afghanistan after undergoing certain formalities. This procedure, the paper continues, has created many difficulties for the Afghan traders, and these difficulties are a great hindrance to Afghan trade.

Another matter that is seriously engaging the attention of the Afghan commercial circles is the export duty which is charged on Afghan lamb skin in Indian ports.

The paper hopes that the negotiations between the National Bank of Afghanistan and Indian Trade Delegation would lead to the solving of the trade difficulties of Afghanistan and strengthen the friendly relations that already exist between the two neighbouring countries.

NEW PRESIDENT OF KALYAN MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 17.

Mr. S. V. Raje was elected today president of the Kalyan Municipality (in place of the late Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao) at a special meeting of the general board.

Hindu Woman Run Over.

An aged Hindu woman was run over and killed yesterday by an electric train near A cabin of the Kalyan station. At an inquest held on her body by the sub-inspector of the railway police, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Four Persons Arrested

Kunji Mohidin Malbari and three others were arrested by the Sub-Inspector of the Kalyan taluka police last night on a charge of receiving betting slips in American future.

ST. BLASE'S SCHOOL ANNUAL

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual distribution of prizes of St. Blase's School, Ambivili, Andheri, was held on Sunday, April 15, in the main school hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

During this year a novel feature was introduced in connection with this annual event. It was decided that Mrs. and Mr. E. W. Perry, Collector of Bombay and Suburbs, who were to have presided at the distribution of prizes, should plant before their departure for Simla two saplings of "Franciscoa (Brunfelsia) latifolia" and "Cassia Renigera" serverally at the foot of the statue of the Sacred Heart which faces the main entrance to the Church to commemorate their long connection and universal popularity among all the classes in the Suburan District; but owing to their departure earlier than the anticipated date, the saplings were "well and truly planted" by Mrs. and Mr. St. Clair Smith.

This over, the proceedings commenced with the reading of the Annual Report by Rev. Fr. Edward P. Fernandez, Manager of the School. The important points referred to therein related to an increase in the numerical strength of the School, his inability to raise it to the grade of a High School for financial reasons, and the wholesome advice tendered to the parents in the spiritual and moral upbringing of their children to make them good citizens and useful members of the society.

On its conclusion Mr. Jos. Alex Dias addressed the meeting. He thanked Mrs. and Mr. H. St. Clair Smith for consenting to preside at this evening's function.

Mr. Smith brought to a close the proceedings by congratulating Father Fernandez on the efficiency and the discipline in the school and the care with which the physical training of the pupils had received attention. Referring to the financial problem he announced the generous gift of promissory Note of Rs. 100 by Mr. Shantaram Patil to establish a scholarship for the best pupil in the Fifth Standard.

Thereafter, a well organised programme of 10 items comprising drills, songs and dialogues was gone through—all the pupils acquitting themselves creditably.

The prizes were given away by Mrs. St. Clair Smith.

ENGLISH LADY'S COMPLAINT

Magistrate Frames Charge Against Accused

(From Our Suburban Correspondent).

KURLA, April 18.

In the case filed by an English Lady married to a Parsi gentleman of Bandra against a Parsi Resident of Bandra for uttering indecent words with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman, Mr. V. M. Jadhav the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, framed a charge that the accused on or about 20th February, 1934 at Bandra intending to insult the modesty of the complainant of Bandra uttered and addressed the words intending that such expression shall be heard by her and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code within his cognisance.

The case is fixed for to-day to hear defence evidence.

JAIL IN SATTA CASE.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla convicted yesterday Manilal Ramlal og Kurla under Section 4 of the Gambling Act and sentenced him to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

KURLA MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS

President To Obtain Legal Opinion On Point Of Order

(From Our Suburban Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 18.

The adjourned meeting of the Kurla Municipality was held under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Patanker, last evening when after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed and questions replied to, Mr. Fitwalla raised the following point of order:—

"Whether to-day's meeting is legal and whether the business transacted thereat will be legal and vald in view of the fact that this meeting is an adjourned meeting of the meeting held on the 14th April, 1934 at which there was no quorum from the beginning to the end and that that meeting was not adjourned by the President as required by Section 35(7) of the City Municipalities Act although he was requested to do so and his attention was drawn to the provisions of the said scetion 35(7) at the same time."

The President put the above point of order before the Board with a view to taking the sense of the Board under Rule 8 and discussion was allowed as the presiding authority thought fit.

At this stage Mr. D. R. Mokashi drew the attention of the President to the fact that a discussion was not allowed by the President on similar occasions at the previous meetings when the Minority party requested a discussion.

When the Point of Order was put to the vote none except Mr. Fitwalla said that it is illegal. Mr. Mckashi thereafter asked for the result to which the President said that he would adjourn the meeting to the 21st instant and would take legal opinion.

The President therefore dissolved the meeting and informed the Board that he would take legal opinion.

SPECIAL MEETING ADJOURNED

(From Our Suburban Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 18.

The Special meeting of the Kurla Municipality which was fixed for to-day to consider the Government's letter regarding suspension of toll bars 1 and 6, was adjourned to Saturday the 21st instant as the Minutes of the last meeting were not ready as, at the time of the last adjournment, it was already 7 p.m.

Fight For Possession Of Letter

Defence Witnesses Testify In Goodrich Tyre Case

Mr. E. M. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors of the Goodrich Tyre Company, was the first defence witness, examined on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Wadia and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, in the case in which Mr. J.A. Wilson stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 28,744, belonging to the Goodrich Tyre Company at the time when he was the Director of the Company.

In his examination, Mr. Chambers stated that during the month of January, 1933, at the meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided that Mr. Wilson should be made the Managing Director of the Company at the end of March of the same year. Subsequently, witness's firm communicated with the Akron Office of the Goodrich Tyre Company, but before any reply was received regarding the same, witness had left India on leave. Witness met Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on board the ship and during the course of conversations, he had with the accused, he remembered the accused saying his original destination was Venice. However, witness, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson got down at Naples and went ashore. About an hour after the ship had anchored at the port.

Cable From McKee.

Witness was sure about Mr. Wilson telling him about a cablegram received from Mr. McKee complaining that Mr. McKee was in trouble, but witness could not recollect whether this information was passed on to him by the accused before or after they left the liner.

Mr. Chambers further asserted that he was present at the time of the dispute that took place between Mr. McKee and Mr. Hudson's brother concerning a letter that Mr. Hudson's brother had in his hand, which he refused to hand over to Mr. McKee. Mr. Ratnagar of Messrs. Ratnagar and Katkatt, was also present on the occasion of this wrangle. It was later decided that the letter should be left with Messrs. Ratnagar and Katkett.

Was the incident a pleasant one?—There were a lot of disputes.

Why McKee Took Over?

Cross-examined by the prosecution counsel, Mr. Chambers said that he did not know the reason why Mr. McKee was taking over the management of the Goodrich Company in place of Mr. Wilson; nor had he any knowledge of the discussions probably afoot at that time regarding the winding-up of the concern.

Mr. James Eastwood Fido, Proprietor of Messrs. Eastwood and Co. and Shipping Agent to the Goodrich Company, the next witness, produced some correspondence before the Court that had been exchanged between him and the Goodrich Company pertaining to certain stock-cards about 30 x 5 tyres.

The Secretary of the Goodrich Tyre Company, Mr. H. E. Haelmann, who came to India on the 2nd of June 1933, deposed that he was sent to India to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Mr. Wilson. He was formerly a travelling accountant for the same company and was stationed previously at Java, Malay and Siam. After he came to Bombay he was informed about the missing secret discount register.

He never made any statement to the Police, although he was present when they first visited

Accused asked Mr. Hallman several questions referring to accounts and the secret discount commissions.

Mr. Jamshed Sorabji Ratnagar, of Messrs. Ratnagar & Khatkett, Solicitors, gave evidence with respect to the dispute between Mr. McKee and the junior Mr. Hudson for the possession of a letter written by Mr. Wilson to the senior Mr. Hudson. He corroborated the evidence given by previous witnesses and added that it was mutually arranged that the letter should be left in the possession of Mr. Ratnagar, but should be produced by him in the court whenever necessary.

SOLICITOR AND DIRECTOR.

Mr. E. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, was examined in the afternoon on Wednesday. He said that besides being a solicitor of the firm of Goodrich Tyre Company, he was also one of its Directors. His duty was to watch the interests of the firm and get intructions, if necessary, from the Head office at Akron in America, regarding any matters of importance relating to the management of the firm in Bombay.

Cross-examined by the prosecution, Mr. Blair pointed out that there was no likelihood of Mr. Wilson and Mr. McKee's relations being strained, as in that case, it was but natural that the accused should have come to him for advice, knowing well that witness was both the solicitor and a director of the firm.

Mr. P. E. Beal, the depot-manager of the Goodrich Company, supported the defence version that extra secret discount ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. nearly was allowed by the firm to dealers, in the latter part of the year 1932.

Mr. McI. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. E. N. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., held watching brief on behalf of the firm.

The case has been adjourned until to-day (Thursday).

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

Fancy Khadi Dress Carnival For Chidren

One of the many interesting features of All-India Khadi Exhibition to be opened on 28th instant at the Vanita Vishram Hall is the holding of a Khadi Fancy Dress Competition.

This will be open for children under the age of twelve and the only condition of admission will be the use of Khadi material entirely for the fancy dress.

The fancy dress competition organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League in the previous two years had created considerable interest and it is hoped that the proposed competition will be equally successful. The date and time for the holding of the Fancy Dress Competition will be announced later.

Those desirous of taking part in the above carnival, are therefore, requested to send in their names and addresses with full particulars of age at an early date to the Secretaries, All-India Khadi Exhibition, 196, D. Girgaon, Bombay.

KHADI EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 17.

Messrs. Balkrishna M. Shah and Laxmidas Shrikant members Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh, have organised Swadeshi Week at Dohad.

An exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi articles was opened on 14th inst. There is a good response from Dohad public. So far in two days the sales have reached the figure of Rs. 250 On account of the late arrival of goods the exhibition could not be held during the National Week. It will remain open till 21st inst.

The organisers intend convert the Exhibition into a permanent Swadeshi Store for Dohad.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934

IN A QUANDARY

Till the recent decision to revive the Swaraj Party it was believed by all almost as a matter of certainty that the Legislative Assembly would soon be dissolved; and the speculation was keen only on the probable date of the dissolution and of the next election. Government fondly believed that Congressmen, committed to the boycott of Councils by the resolution of 1930 and prevented from holding a session of the Congress or the A. I. C. C. to revise the resolution, would continue the boycott for a pretty long time and that meanwhile they themselves could take good advantage of the Congress deadlock by holding an election of the Assembly in the midst of the deadlock. They hoped that an election in such circumstances would give them a more docile Assembly than the present one, the communalists vying with one another in seeking their support and even the Liberals, who for some time unreservedly denounced the White Paper, opportunely discovering that the hideous grimacing anthropoid could after all smile a little.

A Tribute

This was certainly an optimistic outlook for the Government. But they had failed to reckon with the capacity of Congressmen and particularly of their leader, Gandhiji, to adapt their policies and tactics to changing circumstances. They were taken aback one fine morning by the Delhi decisions to revive the Swaraj Party and to contest the Assembly election. They were more upset by Gandhiji's decision to bless the Party and to support it in all possible ways. They realised in a moment that the hope of a docile Assembly being returned was gone and that in its place would come an uncompromising Opposition, denouncing the whole of the notorious dual policy and pledged to put an end to it. Suddenly Government were filled with alarm at the possible consequences of an early general election. They now began to vacillate. Brisk cable correspondence began between Delhi and Whitehall but no speedy decision was possible. Last week they stated in the Assembly that a final decision would be announced this week. But on Monday Sir Fazli Hussain stated less definitely in the Council of State that Government hoped to be in a position to make an announcement before the close of the current session. It is obvious that Government's earlier decision to dissolve the Assembly soon is now being reconsidered. It is equally obvious that the reconsideration is due wholly to the re-emergence of the Swaraj Party. Here is the first unsought official tribute to the potential power of the Swaraj Party.

Avoiding The Challenge

We can quite understand Government's anxiety to avoid a general election in the near future with a number of Congressmen participating in it. They long cherished the hope that, with Congressmen out of the way, a new accommodating Assembly could be persuaded in the name of the country to bless the new Reform Bill, based on the White Paper proposals, and that the Congress could be confronted with the settled fact of a new constitution, however reactionary that might be. Now they cannot possibly relish the prospect of Congressmen sweeping the polls and repudiating alike the repressive regime in India and the proposed reforms. On the other hand, if they now change their known earlier decision to hold a general election soon, they must look small in the eyes of the world as shirking a straight challenge from the Swaraj Party. Moreover, it is not honest wilfully to deprive the country of its right to pronounce its verdict through its legislature on a vital constitutional Bill that is to govern its destinies in the future. We do not know what will be the final decision of the Government. It is clear, however, that the Swarajists should at once prepare themselves for fighting Government's reactionary policy both in the Assembly and outside it. That they may be able to do so effectively it is also clear that they must act under the guidance and control of the Congress. We are glad, therefore, that attempts are being made to hold a meeting of A. I. C. C. in Ranchi. It is clear, too, that Government fully recognise the strength of the Congress, a strength that can be utilised both in the legislature and in the country in general.

The British Budget

"Meanest on record," "Retrogressive", "cold comfort for the small tax-payer", "impeccable correctness", "restraint from the spectacular" are the epithets employed in the British reception to Mr. Chamberlain's budget. Reuter too has "chipped in" with the valuable contribution "tonic to the community." But these descriptions, although contradictory, correctly sum up, nonetheless, Mr. Chamberlain's achievements. Industrialists and upper classes have been well attended to through remissions in the income tax and the horse power motor tax. Something has been done for the services. The small taxpayer has been neglected. And as for Labour, Mr. Chamberlain has merely tried to undo an injustice—done by the National Government—which was matchless in its flagrant brutality. Three years ago the National Government came into power with the promise that they would immediately rescue Britain from critical situation. For three years they had been making the situation worse in the steady pursuit of amelioration. Now they have started undoing what they themselves had done. This, in point of fact is the best that can be said about the budget.

There is no provision made in regard to Britain's war debt owed to America. The continued deliberate default amounts practically to repudiation. And whatever the justification for it, one cannot help reminding oneself of the hullabaloo raised by Britishers—in the name of outraged morality!—against India's intention secure the examination of debts contracted on her behalf but without any reference to her. Mr. Chamberlain has spoken of prosperity as the result of the expansion of the "home market". There is little doubt about it. But one wonders if just a little bit of it is not due to Indian gold and Indian contribution through Imperial Preference.

Reprehensible Outburst

The limitations under which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has to comport himself in Indian politics are very well known to his country and his countrymen. Political faint-heartedness aggravated by personal loyalties constitutes a decisive factor in Sir C. P. Ramaswamy's patriotism. But even, inspite of the best will in the world to make all possible allowance for his unfortunate limitations, we were not, we confess, prepared for his unworthy fulminations against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is reported to have uttered the following remarks:—

"The most dangerous person in India, considered from every point of view is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A kind of self-hypnotising idealist, his views on men and things are fatal to the progress of the country and it is a mistake to suppose that he represents the mass mind."

This is the language of the enemies of Indian freedom and those Indians who revel in debasing themselves and their country before the Britisher. We are a little sorry that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer should have stooped so low as to echo the sentiments of those who would keep Indians—including this worthy knight also—down to the status of half-slaves. What is even more surprising is that this gentleman should presume to speak with confidence on the "mass mind" of India. Does he know even the meaning of the word "mass"?

TOWN DUTY REFUND

A Mistake That Must Be Rectified

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

III.

Entirely in conformity with the Indian and English laws laying down that mistake was a ground for relief both at law and in equity the resolution number 8582 of January 16 of 1933 was moved that the Corporation are of opinion that bona-fide claims for the refund of town duty on articles exported (re-exported) should not be ruled out on account of mere inaccuracies in furnishing details at the time of presentation of the claims and that the parties should be permitted, if and when possible, to rectify the inaccuracies if they desire to do so before the claims are paid.

Previous to this resolution all the aggrieved trade associations, namely, those of the sugar merchants, the grain merchants, the rice merchants, the commission agents and the muccadum associations of the city had submitted representations to the Municipal Corporation pointing out the hardships inflicted on them by the sudden amendments of rules 13 (1) (2) and 19 (2) of the Town Duty Refund Rules whereby the discretion which was allowed to the Refund Officer under the old Rules of 1910-12 to give permission to rectify unintentional errors and omissions by exporters in filling the necessary forms was withdrawn. The said associations had further requested for the re-enforcement of the rules as they were before 1st April 1931 and which were revised in long consultation with merchants.

Unnecessary Changes

No reasons were given for the amendments. No cases of fraud or malpractices by the exporters had occurred. None at least was alleged nor any instance of laches or dereliction of duty by subordinate officials had either happened or was complained of. Evidently the rules of 1910-11 had been working properly and smoothly for over a score of years. The exporters adversely affected by the amendments are yet in the dark as to why they were necessitated. Coincidentally it had, however, so happened that a suit against an unmerited disallowance of a claim for refund filed in December 1930 was fixed for second hearing on March 13 1931 and the rules were amended on the 6th March. They were confirmed by Government on 23rd March and were enforced on and from April of the same calendar year. This may be a record feat of acceleration of affairs in Municipal annals, but in the precipitancy not only no consultation was held with the business interests involved, as was done in 1910 when the original rules were revised, but the rules were made more uncertain, unreasonable and repugnant to the statute under which they were made.

Under an amendment to the said resolution of January 16 the matter was referred to the Law Committee who asked for a report from the Commissioner. After over one year the report was made out on the 24th February 1934. In the said report in defence of the amendment to Rule 13 (2) the Commissioner makes statements and admissions which are self-contradictory. He admits that the discretion vested in the Refund Officer by the original rules is withdrawn by replacing "may disallow" by "shall disallow." Yet he tries to explain it away that in fact the withdrawal of discretion from the officer allowing refund is more apparent than real, since the rule as amended makes it obligatory to disallow the application only if there is any material omission or discrepancy. In the first place this admission of making it obligatory to disallow contradicts the original objects and reasons of the predecessor in office mentioned on page 393 of the Standing Committee Proceedings of 1910-11, where it was mentioned that clauses a, b of Rule 13 (2) do not peremptorily enjoin disallowance and that they left option to the Refund Officer to decide according to the gravity of each case.

Matter Of Discretion

Not only was it wisely done but it was done in strict conformity with the canons of justice and of law. The law lays down that where the laws have given no general rule or proper definition discretion is the absolute judge of the cause and gives the rule. In the rules under discussion 'material discrepancy' is nowhere defined. It may be conceded that it cannot be exhaustively defin-

(Continued on Page 8.)

WHITHER INDIA?

Fascist Idea Of Corporate State And Russian Conception Of Co-operative State

(By Dr. BHAGVAN DAS).

IX.

We thus see that the class-structure is reappearing, in its natural and more rational form in Russia, as it has all along existed more or less definitely in other countries, though under other names, and with different outlines, fringes, boundaries and over-lappings (also inevitable). The most scientific, comprehensive, and most practically useful distinction between and classification of types of human beings, in accordance with that most fundamental of all sciences, the science of psychology, is that of (1) men and women of "knowledge," science, letters, art, the "learned professions'; (2) of action, the 'executive professions,' (3) of desire, the 'wealth-making, producing, distributing, managing professions,' and (4) of unskilled labour, the 'undifferentiated or assistant professions'; if we may coin new phrases, since the corresponding old ones have grown hackneyed, misleading, perverted in sense, by wrong associations.

A CORPORATE STATE

Of course, "Fascism denies," in practice as well as expressly, through the mouth of Mussolini himself, "the absurd conventional untruth of political equality" (or any other) "dressed out in the garb of collective irresponsibility." (Mussolini, "The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism"); .." "It affirms the immutable, beneficial, and fruitful inequality of mankind" ..... Yet there are sentences after sentences, and paras after paras, even a whole page here and there, in this small but very important pamphlet by the originator himself of Fascism, which may have been written by Lenin, the author of Bolshevism! Thus: "If the nineteenth century was a century of individualism . . . this will be the century of "collectivism," hence the century of the State. Fascism conceives of the State as an absolute, in comparison with which all individuals or groups are relative, only to be conceived of in their relation to the State . . . the Fascist State is itself conscious, and has itself a will and a personality; it organises the nation, but leaves a sufficient margin of liberty to the individual; the individual in the Fascist State is not annulled but rather multiplied; we want to accustom the "working class" to real and effectual "leadership"; this programme is a return to the conception of the Corporation". "The Corporate State" is supposed to be the distinctive idea and phrase of Fascism. Yet Lenin also said, "The whole of society will become one office and one factory," (M. Hindus), which means nothing else than the "completely organised" "Corporate State." The prediction of "collectivism" by Mussolini is particularly noteworthy; even in capitalist countries, the idea and the practice of 'co-operative stores and societies,' etc., is slowly making headway; and "working-class leadership" has a close family resemblance to "Proletarian Dictatorship." And note this: "The principal aim of the Soviet Educational system is to bring up the pupil to be a worthy member of a "Co-operative State," (L. Segal) i.e. a Corporate State.

VOCATIONAL CLASSES

As to the vocational classes recognised by Fascism, the following quotation from Barnes' "Fascism," will show: "The Senate . . . is composed of persons over 40 years of age who have conspicuously served the State in their various professions, members of the armed forces, the civil service, the judiciary, the executive, the professions; eminent politicians, business men, labour leaders, professors, artists, writers, etc. It is a body highly representative of national achievement. The Chamber of Deputies is

(Continued on page 9

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A RICKETY DAM.

At a meeting of the East India Association in London, Sir James Crerar, ex-Home Member of the Government of India, highly commended the White Paper as providing "a reasonable satisfaction of Indian ambitions and a scope for the natural and organic development which may obviate any drastic readjustments in the too near future." The patronising air about Indians' "reasonable" ambitions can only make Indians smile. But it is true that the White Paper is so designed as to obviate even an approach to Dominion Status in the near future. Indeed, the White Paper is meant to be a dam against the rapid movement towards complete self-government in India.

"COMPULSION OF EVENTS."

Sir James is not unaware of the futility of such dams in stemming the force of Indian nationalism, seeking its full birthright. For he himself warns Britain against postponing right action "until we are obliged to improve dangerously under the compulsion of events what should have been opportunely done with deliberation and goodwill." If Britain had really taken the right action at the right time with real goodwill towards India, there might have been some hope of a joint constitutional scheme not being "improved dangerously under the compulsion of events." As it is, appearances, notwithstanding, events are moving too fast for the poor White Paper to withstand their force long. Lord Willingdon has killed the hope that Lord Irwin held out for a time.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

In a memorial submitted to the Viceroy the Central Karnatak Unification League of Dharwar has made out a strong case for the formation of Karnatak into a separate autonomous province under the new reforms and for including in it all the Kanarese speaking areas in British India. The demand is reasonable from every point of view. The principle of readjustment of the Indian provinces on linguistic basis has been generally recognised and the proposed formation of Sind and Orissa into separate provinces is in accordance with that very principle. The case for a separate Karnatak province is particularly strong because there is no opposition to the scheme in any part of the Karnatak or India and the financial position of the province is much stronger than that of Sind and Orissa.

IMPRACTICABLE

While the movement for creating more provinces on a linguistic basis is gathering more and more support in the country, Sir Henry Lawrence has the boldness to suggest the reduction of the number of provinces by amalgamating two or more contiguous ones into a united province. The only merit of the suggestion is that it makes for economy in administration. And Sir Henry proceeds on the assumption that the White Paper scheme is "insolvent." The description is apt but a far better way to make the scheme solvent is to Indianise every sphere of administration from top to bottom and to reduce the unconscionably heavy military expenditure. While the whole proposition of Sir Henry is impracticable, the idea of grouping the Punjab, Sind and the Frontier Province is worth some consideration if the major communities of the three provinces are not hostile to it. The plan may conceivably simplify the local communal problem.

BIRDS OF SAME FEATHER.

We published yesterday some observations on Mr. Churchill's opposition to the White Paper by that famous Liberal publicist, Mr. A.G. Gardiner. Mr. Churchill's attitude is interpreted as a desire to stage a "come back" by capturing the Conservative Party on the India issue. Perhaps, this is true. But what is noteworthy is Mr. A.G. Gardiner's own views. He swears his faith in the White Paper not only on behalf of himself, but on behalf of Indians also. Opinion even in India is, according to him, "practically unanimously" in favour of that "mongrel" costitution—as an Indian Liberal would say—which embodies the principle of "government by consent"! After this, it is not quite surprising that Mr. Gardiner should deplore Mr. Churchill's campaign as a "reckless gamble with the Indian Empire." Mr. Gardiner's criticism is useful in that it clearly proves that the governing class in England—whether Tory or Liberal—is moved solely by the desire to keep India under Britain's domination.

Press Views

A New Chapter

Now that the attitude of the Government has been made clear, the next step is for the A.I.C.C. to meet and endorse Gandhiji's decision. If this is done at the meeting called for in May, there is every prospect of an early release of political prisoners. A new chapter will begin in the history of the Congress and the country, and the only hope that we can express is that that chapter should not end as a previous chapter did.—"Justice."

Better Now

The real reason why a dissolution has been thought necessary (with the full concurrence, if not at the instance of the Secretary of State for India) is, we are almost sure, that the prospect of Federation is remote and together with it that of the so-called central responsibility. What is the use therefore of prolonging the life of the Assembly for another year? It does not make any difference whatever if the Assembly is dissolved now. If the Swaraj Party is taken seriously it is better (from the point of view of Whitehall and Simla) to dissolve the Assembly now when the Party is yet in a nebulous state and cannot fully equip itself before the election.—"A. B. Patrika."

Wanted Deeds, Not Words

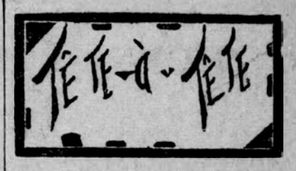
One has every right to criticise Gandhiji in the light of his objections but he must not be unjust and harsh in his attacks and review the situation in the true perspective of the facts available. It is easy to attack and find fault with others who take initiative in the matter, but it is very difficult to offer constructive substitutes. The Mahatma himself had taken a vow not to do political work for one year and others are not coming forward to lead the movement, what else is possible? The difficulties of a subject country are not a few and easy to get over. We wish Mahatma Gandhi's critics had opportunity to gather together and discuss the political situation that has arisen in a dispassionate manner and then see for themselves the difficulties that are ahead. They are welcome to form future political programme for the country and act up to it. Only feasible and not imaginary programmes should be taken in hand, otherwise it would be futile to waste time in imaginary solutions of country's ills.—"Princely India."

Need Of The Day

Constructive effort is useful and indispensable; but it is not enough if political freedom is the aim. Constructive work will, besides, be helped by the presence of the Swarajists in the Councils. Some of our contemporaries, though not averse to the revival of the Swarajya Party, are writing to the effect that, if Civil Disobedience has failed, the Council programme has also failed. It is difficult to understand what is in their mind. But we may admit that no programme of action may serve the need of all times A change in the situation must call for a change in the programme Wnat is there to be surprised at in this? It cannot be doubted for a moment that Council-entry is the need of the day, if only for the reason that it is impossible to devise at present any other course of action which will keep alive the political life of the country. —"Forward."

"Self-Contradictory"

What is Mr. Jinnah's own position? It strikes us after reading his statement, that he is hopelessly attempting to reconcile in himself two obviously self-contradictory roles. Ever since his return to India he has been mercilessly attacking the White Paper—more particularly its Federation aspect—and has been moving heaven and earth for its rejection. But the author of the "fourteen points" the very next moment swings to the other end of the pendulum and approvingly nods his consent to the "Communal Award" which is the prop and mainstay of the entire White Paper scheme. This utterly illogical and self-contradictory attitude of Mr. Jinnah, while disappointing many of his admirers, will create confusion among those who trustingly follow his leadership. It seems to us that he has not given to the Muslim League that characteristically bold lead on national lines, but has on the contrary, allowed himself once more to be led by the tide of communal politics of a communal organization.—"Rangoon Mail."



A contemporary solemnly affirms that "politics is not sports."

It's been and it's going to be—the sport of MacDonald, Hoare, Willingdon etc.

* * * *

Referring to Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly regarding the release of political prisoners, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says that it is "satisfactory as far as it goes."

In other words "good in parts." We thik so, we think so.

* * * *

"A Premier of Safety-First Instruction: Longmans, price 4as."

We almost thought it was the "Life" of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald written by himself.

But it's only a misprint for Primer. Which Mac needs not.

* * * *

The United States deems the Americas its natural responsibility. Britain deems the "Empire" and territories lying to the right and left of the Empire route her natural responsibility. Why not Japan too, especially when only recently she had established further direct communication with Heaven and Providence?

So Japan deems it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient, to be quite precise in China.

* * * *

But since all these powers—as also Russia—have the same natural responsibility in China, let's have a nice little international war about it. Buddhism and Christianity are both for Peace. But it can't be helped. Divine will can be expressed conclusively through war alone.

* * * *

China? Well, China enjoys, and ought to be content with, the supreme privilege of being the subject and object of continuous and unfailing Divine Revelations.

* * * *

China is lucky. She would also be happy if Japan included herself also in the warning to the world.

Meanwhile China must live for others and pray for herself.

* * * *

"No Apology, Says Hoare."
—Headline in "F. P. J."

We now await Dalal Street's next step.

* * * *

Mr. B. V. Jadhav wants the Government to be gracious with regard to the release of the civil disobedience prisoners. Good gracious! Were they not gracious enough to invite so many thousands of people to free board and lodging in His Majesty's Hotels? To ask that they (the imprisoned ones) should be let loose on an already suffering and half-starved world is itself ungracious.

* * * *

"London is worth more now." Shure, wat about the gold that wa' ta'en fro' India recently?

* * * *

"Rotarians learn what they have eaten."
—Headline in "The Times of India."

At Bori Bunder they usually eat what they ought to have learnt.

* * * *

"They must put fourth their individual conscious efforts...."
—A Madras Magazine.

Not until we know what the first three are to be.

* * * *

Apropos of the recent death of a cook by his beard catching fire and "Chronicler's" grave warning, a correspondent writes: "The cook was a Dawoodi Bohra and therefore the Bohras, inspite of the Mullajee's campaign or crusade against beards have to be very careful. This unfortunate victim had a beard nearly 8-9 inches long. He was asked to shorten the beard and keep it about 3|4 inches only but being a staunch devotee of the Mulla Sahib, he would not listen to the prayers of his employers."

May God rest his soul in peace and security.

* * * *

Judge: You admit you entered the house of the prosecutor by the rear road at two o'clock in the morning. What business had you there at that time of night?

Accused: I thought it was my own house.

Judge: Than why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern, and hide yourself?

Accused: I thought she was my wife.

Japan's Threat To Powers

Leave China Alone

"Japan Anxious To Maintain Peace In Orient"

TOKIO, April 18.

What is interpreted bluntly in the press as a warning to the world to keep its hands off China is contained in a statement issued by the Foreign Office in connection with the reports of the proposals for joint international assistance to China.

The statement declares that Japan deems it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient. In view of the fact that the restoration of order in China depends on China herself, Japan will oppose any action by the Chinese Government which is contrary to the peace of the Orient.

Furthermore Japan will be forced to oppose any measures of other Powers likely to lead to disturbance of the peace in the Orient, like providing China with military planes, military instructors and political loans.+Reuter.

'MEANEST BUDGET ON RECORD'

Labour View Of Chancellor's Effort

LONDON, April 17.

All the parties joined in congratulating Mr. Neville Chamberlain on his lucid and business-like presentation of the Budget in a brief debate in the House of Commons, which was adjourned till to-morrow.

Major Attlee on behalf of the Labourites wished he was also able to congratulate the Chancellor on the matter of his Budget, which he described as the meanest on record.

He said that Mr. Chamberlain had been wonderfully generous at the expense of others, and criticised the relief accorded to the unemployed which was little more than that given to motorists.

Sir Herbert Samuel thought thought that all the cuts should have been fully restored.

Mr. James Maxton, however, declared that he was able to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain unreservedly since "I came here expecting nothing from the National Government of the Capitalist system."

Mr. MacQuisten (Conservative) complained that nothing had been done for the highland distilling industry which had shrunk to one-third of the pre-war level.

There were remarkable scenes outside the Stock Exchange when the Chancellor's proposals were announced. Hundreds of stock-brokers and their clients assembled in the street and cheered the Chancellor and drank his health.

Business continued in the street till last in the evening.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

No Meeting Till Govt. Decides Dispute

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Following the suggestion of the Mayor (Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq), the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting this afternoon till May 9th without transacting any business. A special meeting will be called in the meantime to consider the Government letter in connection with the two petitions challenging the legality of the election of the Mayor on April 10th.

After the newly nominated members for the year had taken their oath of allegiance the Mayor said it was an obvious fact that his election as Mayor had been challenged and that question had not yet been decided.

"Nobody can say what the decision will be, put if it goes against me, it may so happen that the proceedings of to-day may ultimately have to be set aside. In view of this matter, I think the best and safest course to adopt will be to stop further meetings and to adjourn this meeting till May 9."—A. P.

FOR EDUCATION OF THANA MUSLIMS

THANA, April 18.

Mr. A. J. Karandikar, Chairman of the Thana District School Board has called a meeting of the leaders in Thana District on Sunday April 22, in the School Board Office at Thana to consider some problems with regard to the difficulties coming in the way of education of Muslim students. —United Press.

WHITE PAPER ON DISARMAMENT?

Officials Busy Confering In Eden's Room

LONDON, April 18.

Foreign Office Officials considered French Disarmament note this morning.

High officials were closeted all morning at Captain Edens.

White Paper is being issued tonight containing all communications exchanged in the course of the recent negotiations.—Reuter's Special.

DROP IN REICHSBANK'S GOLD RESERVES

Shrinkage In A Year Is Over Fifty Per Cent

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, April 17.

Another drop in the Reichsbank gold and currency reserves during the past week of 8,500,000 marks owing to payments for raw material imports, is shown in the Reichsbank's returns to-day.

Within a year the reserves have fallen from 530 to 232 million marks or over 50 per cent, while the coverage note circulation has dropped from 10 per cent on April 15, 1933 to 6.8 per cent. It is noteworthy that the note circulation remains 34,22,000,000 marks compared with 34,28,000,000 in April 1933.

It must be remembered also that while a year ago the gold and foreign currency were the sole coverage, the notes coverage basis was extended some time ago to include certain securities

SPEED RECORD ATTEMPT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 17.

After breaking five world records in a British Napier Railton car, team drivers John Cobb, Fred Dixon, Cyril Paul, Charles Brackenbury were forced to abandon an attempt on a 24 hour record, when the car skidded and nearly went over the top of the track. Dixon righted car, but was unable to prevent it from ditching. New records are for 1000 kilometres, 6 hours and 12 hours, 2000 kilometres and 3000 kilometres. The total distanee travelled was 3748 kilometres, the average speed being 120 M. P. H.

STOP PRESS

U. S. TREASURY DEFICIT.

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Treasury deficit of fiscal year which ends on June 30 already exceeds 3,074 million dollars which is greater than the deficit for the entire year 1933.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Patna High Court to-day confirmed the death sentence passed on Baikuntha Sukul by the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur who found Sukul responsible for the murder of Pharindranath Ghosh and Ganeshprasad Gupta in what is known as the approver murder case.—A.P.

OBEIDULLAH PROGRESSING.

SIALKOT, April 18.

It is understood that Obeidullah Khan is progressing satisfactorily.

He is taking liquid diet at intervals.

His brother again interviewed him this morning.—A.P.

CHURCHILL'S CHARGES

No Mention In Manchester Chamber Meeting

LONDON, April 18.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Churchill's allegations with regard to the cotton trade's evidence before the Select Committee were not referred to at the meeting of the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day. The Chairman interviewed by Reuter, after the meeting, said that the matter was not mentioned officially or unofficially and was not likely to be so.

GOUR TO HOARE'S RESCUE

Says, He Had All Along Kept Strictly Neutral Attitude

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Some light on the Hoare-Churchill controversy is thrown by Sir Harisingh Gour, Leader of the Nationalist Party, who was a member of the Indian delegation associated with the Joint Parliamentary Committee

Sir Harsingh says: "It is perfectly true that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had drawn up a representation to be submitted to the J.P.C. I put myself in communication with a leading member of that Chamber. So did Mr. Mody. We explained to them the political situation in India and I believe we were successful in convincing them of the desirability of approaching the question from a different standpoint. They confessed they had not studied the question with the same degree of care with which we had done it. When the Mody-Lees Pact was made they voluntarily changed their view and submitted a fresh memorandum upon which they were examined.

"GOODWILL OF PEOPLE."

I cannot understand why Mr. Churchill has thought fit to attack Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on a question on which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were free to alter their views in accordance with changed conditions which they saw for themselves. We told several members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that with the organisation of labour and public opinion in this country their best safeguard was the goodwill of the people of India and this fact they recognised and everything else followed.

HOARE NEUTRAL?

Sir Samuel Hoare had all along kept a strictly neutral attitude both as a member of the Joint Committee in which he took very little part and as a witness before that committee, where he made full disclosures of all facts and answered questions to the entire satisfaction of the Indian delegation. It is a pity that Sir Samuel Hoare should be pilloried by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons."—A.P.

CHURCHILL TO BE GAGGED

LONDON, April 17

It is understood that the Government are adhering to their decision not to give facilities for discussion on Mr. Churchill's motion to increase the strength of the Committee of Privileges, on the ground that such motions would render it possible for any party with a large majority in the House to pack any committee at will.

An interesting Parliamentary point arises in reference to the position of Lord Derby. He will require the consent of the House of Lords before he is able to appear before the House of Commons Committee.

There is no doubt that consent will be obtained for it is understood that Lord Derby is most anxious to appear.—Reuter.

Miraculous Escape Of Passengers And Pilot

VIZAGAPATAM, April 18.

An aeroplane of the Madras Taxi Service piloted by Captain Everette which has been giving joy rides for the last four days in this city, crashed a 5 p.m. today while flying over Simhachallam Hill 10 miles from here.

It is said that being caught in the air, one of the wings struck against a mango tree in the garden on the hill.

Passengers including the Zamindar of Chemudu, an M.L.C. Mr. Bichtala, a photographer and two others had a providential escape though the 'plane burst into flames.

Immediately after they jumped out of the plane, which has been reduced to ashes.

The pilot is safe.—United Press.

TROTSKY IN SPAIN?

Maintains His Reputation For Surreptitious Movements

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 18.

M. Leon Trotsky is maintaining his reputation for surreptitious movements.

Since the French Government ordered his departure because he disregarded his promise to observe neutrality, Trotsky has not been seen.

It is reported he has arrived in Spain, but the villagers of Barbizon are sceptical as the house in which Tortsky was living shows the usual signs of domestic life.

Trotsky Still In France

PARIS, April 18.

It is officially learnt to-night that Leon Trotsky is still in France.

There is no truth in the report that Government ordered him to leave to-night.—Reuter.

RE-HEARSAL AGAINST AIR ATTACK

Authorities Of Cologne Serve Notices On All Houses

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

COLOGNE, April 18.

The city is taking cover with wartime thoroughness to-night on the occasion of a rehearsal against air attack Notices are served on all houses.

At 9/15 all windows will be effectively shuttered, traffic will cease except official vehicles which have dimmed lighting. Nobody will be allowed on streets, and they will enjoined to seek basements. Inflammable materials are removed from all upper storeys. Towards midnight until 2/45 a.m. all lighting supplies are cut.

DULEEP BACK HOME

Rousing Reception

JAMNAGAR, April 18.

Accompanied by the eldest brother Raj Kumar Shri Pratapsinghji Bhai the youngest brother of His Highness the Jam Saheb Raj Kumar Shree Kumarshree Dulip Singhjibhai returned home to-day afternoon.

As the special train steamed in at the Jamnagar Station at 1.35 p.m. a rousing reception greeted the Prince.

Rajkumar Shree looks cheerful although worn out.—United Press.

LIBERALS' APPEAL

"Combine To Attain Dominion Status Through United Action"

BOMBAY, April 18.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Wednesday evening under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the present political situation was considered and it was decided to issue the following statement:—

"In view of Mahatma Gandhi's statements and the contemplated revival of the Swaraj Party, the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association hope that the Congress will now end the present political stalemate by definitely abandoning the policy of Civil Disobedience which, in the opinion of the Council, has seriously harmed the interests of the nation.

Liberals have always stood for constitutional methods and have consistently adhered to the policy laid down by the pioneers of political agitation in this country who founded the Indian National Congress.

The Council appeal to the Congress and all schools of thought and communities in India to combine to attain Dominion Status through methods which will make united political action in the country possible.—A.P.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

Support To General Strike

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union was held on 17th instant in the office of the Union when a resolution supporting the forthcoming All-India Textile General Strike was unanimously passed. The Committee also appeals to the general public to support the cause of the workers by all possible means.

TWO BENGALIS TO HANG

Calcutta High Court Confirms Special Tribunal's Verdict

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Special Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Guha, Nassimali and Khundkar confirmed the sentence of death upon Harendralal Chakravarti and Krishnakumar Chowdhury who were convicted by the Special Tribunal at Chittagong on 7th and 31st January respectively. This is believed to be the first case in which death sentence has been confirmed under Section 307 for attempted murder.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships observed that the position could not be ignored that the accused committed an act in furtherance of the object by conspiracy or association, the avowed object of which was to carry on indiscriminate messacre and execution of those who in the opinon of the members of the conspiracy, were foes of their country, whether Englishmen, Anglo-Indians or their own countrymen. The age of the accused did not minimise the offence committed by them.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBAN FINAL ACCEPTORS

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the final acceptors with weights for City and Suburban:—

Nitsichin 9/4
Mate 9/4
Alluvial 8/7
Montrose 8/7
Young Native 8/7
Light Sussex 8/6
Beneficial 8/5
Abbots Worthy 8/1
Play On 8/1
St. Oswald 8/0
Pommame 8/0
Galapas 7/12
Highlander 7/10 and
Unlikely 7/9.—Reuter's Special.

1923 & 1934

(BY P. R. LELE).

Some of the events of 1923 would bear to be recalled during the year of grace 1934.

The Gaya session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1822 resolved by a majority of 2 to 1 that the boycott of Legislative Chambers imposed in 1920 should be continued. This resolution was against the advice and advocacy of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Immediately thereafter, these two leaders with others founded what was then called the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party To avoid the complications that might result from Deshbandhu's presidentship of the A.I.C.C. as well as the leadership of the new party started in defiance of the Congress mandate, he tendered resignation of the former. The resignation was, however, not accepted for about six months.

Das Nehru and Patel went about with their Council-entry programme even though they were in a minority in the A.I.C.C., At Allahabad a sort of truce was arranged and then a meeting of the A.I.C.C. was held in Bombay in the month of May 1923 when Deshbandhu presided. It was decided in that meeting by a majority vote that no action should be taken to implement the Gaya Congress resolution re: Council boycott. This resolution of the A.I.C.C. was followed by an outcry against the authority of the A.I.C.C. to pass it. A requisition meeting of the A.I.C.C. was called and held at Nagpur. By then Deshbandhu had had effectively relieved himself of the presidentship of the A.I.C.C., which was conferred on Dr. Ansari At Nagpur the A.I.C.C. resolved that a Special Session of the Indian National Congress should be held to consider the boycott of the Legislative elections. During all this while Deshbandhu and Pandit Motilal were openly carrying on Council propaganda and organising the Swarajya party as it was later called. Then about September came the Delhi special session of the Congress where a compromise resolution moved by Maulana Mahomedali and seconded [illegible] Deshbandhu was adopted [illegible] overwhelming majority. [illegible] ect of that resolution wa[illegible]e subordinate Congr[illegible]mittees were to be absolutely indifferent to the Council and Assembly elections.

The events of 1923 give support to two propositions:—

(1) That the previous assent of the A.I.C.C. is not necessary to the formation of a Council entry party (like the Swarajya party) even in face of Council boycott policy of the Congress.

(2) That a boycott of the legislative bodies ordained by the Indian National Congress in an open session can be lifted only by the same sovereign body.

Ban On Indian Imports Condemned

Merchants' Chamber Tells Ceylon Ministry Some Home Truths

PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY

COLOMBO, April 18.

Mr. G. A. Lukmanjee, the retiring president, expressed disappointment at the proposal to prohibit the importation to Ceylon from India of ghee, vegetables, eggs etc., presiding over the fourth annual general meeting of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon held here yesterday.

Of the several ways of maintaining a close and more cordial relation between India and Ceylon, the one and the surest way, Mr. Lukmanjee said, was to strengthen the tie of commercial relations.

"If India follows a policy of encouraging us by importing more of our oil and copra by effecting a reduction in the import duty, we in turn can equally reciprocate by purchasing our requirements from India without jeopardising our local industries.

SHORT, SIGHTED PROPOSAL.

"While sincerely wishing a closer and more cordial commercial relations between India and Ceylon, "he continued," it is a matter of deep regret to find that the Ministry of Agriculture proposes to prohibit the importation of ghee, vegetable, eggs etc. from India, I believe all of us will resent such a shortsighted proposal which, if brought into force by legislative measures, will obviously mar the growth of cordial Indo-Ceylonese trade relations. You are aware that the total annual value of ghee imported from India is hardly above a lakh of rupees and 99 per cent. of this is consumed by Indians in Ceylon.

PRINCIPLE OF PREFERENCE.

"As such, any attempt to prohibit ghee, vegetable, eggs, etc. will have repurcussions on the favourable consideration of Ceylon's demand for a preference to her copra and oil in India. If Ceylon indiscreetly closes the doors to imports from India, I wonder how India will favourably view Ceylon's demand for preference. The principle of preference necessarily requires to be based on reciprocity. I could appreciate his suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture, if it was likely to give an incentive to the local produce. But looking more minutely, we find that Ceylon by herself is not able to produce these commodities and it is, therefore, injudicious and annoying that the Ministry would think of prohibiting these imports. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that the Ministry of Labour, industry and Commerce has taken quite a different view of this proposal of prohibition and the members of that Committee are strongly opposing such an unfair and injudicious move. Let me hope saner counsels will prevail.

OPPORTUNITIES.

The Chairman then appealed to those present in the interest of their business, and in the interest of the people with whom they lived, to develop more cordial relations and identify themselves with Ceylonese aspirations. "The people of Ceylon," he said, "have great possibilities of self-government. Non-Ceylonese businessmen—Europeans and Indians—have equally great opportunities of developing larger and more friendly business relations with the people of the land they live in. I confidently hope, neither will miss them."

INDIA GOV'T. ATTITUDE.

Mr. Peri Sundeam, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, addressing the meeting stated that the India Government was at present considering with sympathy Ceylon's request to lower the tariff barrier, and they would soon learn what reductions might be made when the report of Dr. Patel, the Special Officer who visited Ceylon, was considered. If the Indian market was properly exploited the production of Ceylon and India together would not be able, he said, to satisfy the demand.

Mr. Devarajen Mudaliar was next elected President of the Chamber.—United Press.

FIRE OPENED IN SELF DEFENCE

Police Party Threatened By Armed Villagers

LAHORE, April 18.

"Police are justified in opening fire in self-defence; the firing was absolutely controlled, and it was not continued a moment after the necessity for it had ceased."

These are the findings of the Magisterial inquiry into the encounter between a police party and a group of Jat Sikhs in a village under the jurisdiction of the Khurriwanwala Police Station, Lyallpur District on 2nd April.

Eleven rounds were fired by police resulting in injuries to five Sikhs, two of whom died subsequently.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

A Press Communique issued today giving the findings of the Magisterial Inquiry states that the Sikh party was led by one Kishan Singh, who had devoted himself to religious teaching and practice of medicine for the past three years and thus gained some respect in the neighbourhood of his home. Eight or nine months ago, however, he and his six immediate followers began to establish a reign of terror in the neighbourhood and committed a number of assaults on individuals who incurred their displeasure. They also obstructed the payment of land revenue and generally adopted an attitude of complete defiance of law. Summonses by the Magistrate were ignored and on two occasions bailable warrants for their arrest could not be executed.

POLICE DEFIED

On 1st April, a police party attempted for the third time to execute warrants, but Kishan Singh and party armed with deadly weapons refused to submit to arrest or furnish bail. They defied the police to arrest them and said they would not be taken alive. The police arrived the next day with reinforcements. On seeing the police Kishan Singh and his six companions armed with swords, spears and axes advanced with defiant cries and on being shown the warrants attacked the police party and caused injuries with sharp weapons to two constables. There was, therefore, imminent danger to the lives of the police party and their helpers.

FIRE ORDERED.

The Assistant Sub-Inspector then ordered one constable to fire one round from his musket, but as this had no effect and the attack continued, (two villagers assisting the police force being wounded by Kishan Singh and his party) the Assistant Sub-Inspector ordered ten constables to fire one volley and by this five Sikhs were wounded.—A.P.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO RAID ON BEEHIVE

LAHORE, April 18.

A raid on a beehive in the Lahore district ended in one death but not by the sting of the bees—and one person being transported for life.

A villager in the Lahore district raided some bushes for the purpose of reaping honey from a beehive but the owner of the land on which the hive was situated, objected to the raid. Thereupon, a quarrel arose between them in which the owner of the land was killed.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore, awarded transportation for life to the accused.—A.P.

Readers' Views

Death Of A Muslim Journalist

Z. A. B. writes:—

The sad death of Mr. Muhammad Yusuf, editor of an Urdu weekly of Bombay, "The Muslim Herald," will be heard with great sorrow by all those who had known him or had ever come in contact with him. Personally I know him since 1918 and our acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. His paper had of late a very limited sale, but time was when it was the only Urdu daily in the city of Bombay. It made its first appearance in the year 1834 and in those days it had a very wide circulation. In 1918, when I came to Bombay for the first time, I found that Bombay had only two Urdu weeklies, the one was the "Muslim Herald" while the other was the "Mufid-e-Rozgar". The former had become a weekly after a long but checquered life of its own while the other was a weekly from start to finish. It disappeared soon after the Great War with the death of its editor who was also its proprietor. The same fate seems to be in store for the "Muslim Herald" as its is not possible for Munshi M. Yusuf's sons to cintinue it single-handed.

Mr. Yusuf's life-long coonection with an Urdu journal is a proof of the great love he had for the Urdu language. He was a Deccani gentleman and his mother-tongue was Urdu which he continued to serve till the last day of his life.

The deceased was a great well-wisher of his community and used to take keen interest in the educational matters pertaining to the Musalmans. He was connected with the Provincial Educational Conference of which the late Sir Ibrahim Haroon Ja'afar was the Hon. Secretary.

He was a man of amiable disposition and hospitable to a fault. He led almost a very quiet life. He never cared for fame. He believed in work and work only which he did as silently as possible without ever trying to come into the lime-light.

Mr. Yusuf died at a ripe age of about 65. He leaves behind him three sons and one daughter, besides the widow, to mourn his loss. His eldest son, Mr. Hayat, is working in the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He died in extreme poverty but remained happy upto the last, although he had several rich friends some of whom were millionaires.

May his soul rest in peace!

Karnatak Children's Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a month ago I requested the Karnatak leaders, who issued the appeal for the above Fund in December last, to fulfil the promises held out by them, viz., a sound financial backing to the two Children's Homes at Shimoga and Karwar, and provision for many helpless children of North Kanara. But their collections appear to be all too small for the aforesaid purpose; and the most unfortunate thing about the helpless children of a large number of villages in the Siddapur Taluka (situate as they are in the heart of the Western Ghats) is that, the first heavy showers inundate the streams and rivers all round and the scanty means of communications are entirely cut off from the surrounding regions usually in the middle of May. As hardly a month is left now for the monsoons to set in Kanara, it is quite necessary that some prompt measures should be immediately taken to provide for the helpless children of such remote and isolated villages.

If the leaders find it too big a task to render timely assistance and rescue the destitute children, I suggest that they should cast away their false sense of provincial pride or prestige and at once avail themselves of the offer of the Hindu Anath Ashram of Nadiad, which has already agreed to shelter any number of children. If the leaders think that Nadiad is too far, they may approach any other insitution like the B. J. Children's Home at Matunga. But instead of taking some such measures, if the promoters of the Fund all month after month to pass and do not exert themselves to collect adequate funds from their province, they will be solely responsible for the mute sufferings of the poor children not only during the last six months or more, but also for further six months or so i. e. till the end of the monsoons. For, the Nadiad plan was seriously opposed by some enthusiastim leaders at the end of the last year, and their appeal was issued to assume the responsibilities for the helpless children. But as they had a fair trial of their enthusiasm by now, I request them to work out the Nadiad plan with no further loss of time, and save the poor children from utter starvation during the monsoons.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

Accident In Gunpowder Factory

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We would draw your attention to the message published in your to-day's issue wherein on page 10, column 7 you report the following:—

"7 KILLED IN CECENT FACTORY FIRE.

PESHAWAR, April 17.

Seven labourers, it is reported, were killed as a result of a fire at the Wah Cement Factory in the Campbellpur District, Punjab, caused by the bursting of gunpowder intended to blow cement mounds.

The report is inaccurate as we presume your correspondent refers to an accident which occurred near our cement works and it this be the case we would advise you that we have received a cable communication from our General Manager stating that 6 workmen were killed and 2 seriously injured as the result of an explosion which occurred in a gunpowder factory some distance from our cement works owned by a private contractor. The gunpower factory is situated on land belonging to various inhabitants of the village of Han Abdal and is no way connected with our works although our staff are rendering every possible assistance.

We shall feel obliged if you can find space in your next issue to record these facts which we have every reason to believe are accurate.—Yours, etc.,

For PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT, LTD.,
per. pro. Killick Nixon & Co.,
AGENTS.

Bombay, April 18.

Assembly Upsets Select Committee Proposal

Restores Sugar Excise To Original Proposal Of Schuster

BILL PASSED AFTER TAME DEBATE

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The Sugar Excise Duty Bill was further discussed in the Assembly to-day.

The first amendment moved today to the Sugar Bill was by Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy, who suggested that the surcharge of Re. 1/13 per maund should henceforth become a countervailing imoprt duty. He relied on the Select Committee's view that the surcharge should become merged in the import duty and be no longer regarded as a temporary emergency addition.

He found support from Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal, who contended that if any proposals were made for a reduction of the existing rate of import duty, the Legislature should be given an opportunity simultaneously to review the Excise Duty.

Sir George Schuster agreed with both propositions, but did not think an amendment necessary. Government took their stand on the Tariff Board's Report and they were bound to maintain the difference in duties which represented a measure of protection.

EXEMPT NEW FACTORIES.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy moved an amendment that factories erected during 1933/34 be exempt from duty for one year.

Haji Abdulla Haroon moved an alternative amendment to the effect that no duty be levied on factories for the first year of their establishment and that factories in North Bihar be exempt from duty till 31st August, 1934.

Sir George Schuster opposed the amendment but, as regards North Bihar, said that the factories which could show that owing to dislocation of transport caused by the earthquake they could not issue sugar in March, should make a representation to the Provincial Government and such cases would be sympathetically considered.

BRITAIN PROVIDES RELIEF.

Mr. Mudaliar said that his words had proved prophetic and the British budget disclosed that the Chancellor had made no provision for war debts and no provisions on th revenue side for receipts from India and the Dominions. This meant that about 80 lakhs provided in the budget by Sir George Schuster for this purpose would be available to the Government as a margin for use elsewhere. It was no use Sir George always maintaining that he was wrong. Sir George should accept the two amendments especially as he had money released by the British proposals.

Mr. Thampan supported the amendments.

Mr. James opposed the amendments as giving a bounty in addition to protection.

INSECURE ESTIMATES.

Sir George Schuster stated in answeer to Mr. Mudaliar that their present estimates were very insecure and, therefore, a provision for reserve was needed. Referring to the amendments he said that it was an extremely dangerous precedent to create to give a special bonus to factories in the first year of their operation.

All amendments were rejected without division.

KHANDSARI SUGAR.

The question of khansari sugar was taken up on a motion by Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy, who urged that khandsari sugar be exempted from excise duty.

Dr. Ziauddin suggested that no duty be levied on khandsari sugar at present, but Government be empowered to do so if necessary after a detailed enquiry.

Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Maswood Ahmed referred to competition between khandsari and factory sugar and expressed the opinion that khandsari needed protection instead of taxation.

It adjourning the house for lunch the president pointed out the desirability of finishing the Bill to-day.

Mr. S. [redacted] Mitra: We will finish it by 6.

Mr. B. [redacted] We should limit the speec[redacted]e minutes.

Mr. Jad[redacted] Sir Mahomed Yakub fu[redacted]orted exemption of khandsari sugar, while Mr. Mitra opposed it.

Sir George Schuster also opposed it on grounds that he had already explained.

The house negatived the amendmend.

REDUCE DUTY.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy moved another amendment proposing that the duty on khandsari sugar be reduced from ten annas to four annas.

Messrs. Ranga Iyer, Azhar Ali, Yaminkhan and others supported it.

Sir George Schuster opposing quoted the Tariff Board's report in support of his attitude.

The house divided and the amendment was lost by 22 votes against 48.

A similar amendment of Mr. Reddy to reduce the duty from ten to six annas was also lost without division.

UNHEARD OF.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed then moved an amendment suggesting that the duty on khandsari sugar be fixed at 8 annas or at such rate as may be fixed after enquiry. He thought that fixing the duty at ten annas in the absence of any data in possession of Government to ascertain the real dition of the industry was unheard of in any civilised country.

Mr. Ranga Iyer supported.

Sir George Schuster said that the amendment was either bad or unnecessary and hence he opposed it.

The amendment was rejected.

RESTORE ORIGINAL DUTY.

Mr. G. S. Hardy moved an amendment restoring the duty on all classes of sugar except Khandsari ant Palmyra to Re 1|5 per cwt.

Mr. Hariram Sarup quoted figures to show that Government would get the required revenue, namely, 147 lakhs, without enhancing the duty. Enhancement, he said, would seriously retard the growth of the infant industry.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal said that Sir William Clare Lees was negotiating with Holland for the supply of Lancashire cloth in return for Java sugar. If those negotiations fructified he had no doubt that the Indian sugar industry would be hit and any burden on it at this stage would be highly injurious.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, on behalf of the European group, supported the amendment as, in reducing the duty, the Select Committee had not put forward any cogent reason and Re. 1|5 duty was necessary to check unhealthy expansion of the industry, particularly when there was little chance of Indian sugar being exported.

FALSE HOPES DISPELLED.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that this last remark of Sir Darcy had poured cold water on the enthusiasm of some members who were foolish enough to hope that in some distant future as a result of Imperial preference Indian sugar might be sent to Empire countries and to England. He said he was particularly struck by the under estimate by Government of the revenue which would come from import and excise duties.

Mr. S. C. Mitra suspected that Sir William Clare Lees' negotiations with Holland might beat the root of Government's determination to put a burden on the Indian sugar industry.

Sir George Schuster emphatically denied the charge and emphasised that the excise duty was being imposed purely in the interests of the Indian sugar industry and Government revenue.

Messrs. Patil, Parmanand and Mudaliar also opposed the amendment. Mr. Mudaliar quoted figures extensively to show that if one rupee excise duty was retained, Government would get more than Rs. 147 lakhs needed from sugar.

Mr. B. Das opposing the amendment said that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and other Merchants' Chambers had supported the one Rupee duty.

SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster replying to the criticism that his proposals were based on an under estimate, said that they were reckoning on the total consumption during the year of about a million tons of both imported and local made sugar. The original forecast of imports worked out to a much lower figure of about 50 thousand tons. but they put it up to 105 thousand tons.

On the other hand, the whole history of the growth of the sugar industry and its development had far exceeded the wildest estimates. Naturally the figures be quoted seemed somewhat disquieting. But he would emphasise that it was not only a question of whether they would get a little more or less revenue, and if they could get a bit more, that would be a fortunate event, as it would give some security which the position needed.

No doubt the duty would give a little jerk to the industry but he refused to admit that the industry would be driven out of existence. The facts did not prove this contention, because since January, 10th, new factories had sprung up and four more since his budget proposals were made.

The House divided and the amendment restoring the duty of Re. 1|5 was carried by 49 votes to 21.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Several more amendments were rejected including one moved by Mr. Uppi Sahib seeking exemption of cocoanut sugar from Excise duty. another by Mr. Patil urging that the factories registered under the Co-operative Societies Act should not come under the purview of the Bill and a third by Mr. Morgan which sought to bring under the provisions of the Bill those Khandsaries which are worked with the aid of power and employed ten or more workers.

When all clauses were disposed of Sir George Schuster moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

Mr. Hariraj Swarup asked for an assurance from Government that the industry would during the period of protection not be disturbed by enhanctment of Excise duty. Secondly, he wanted to know whether the recommendations of the Select Committee for research on cane and use of molasses and establishment of a Sugar Research Institute would be seriously carried out.

Mr. Gunjal in his speech delivered in Hindustani, opposed the Bill.

Mr. Jog deplored that even the Select Committee decision had been upset.

Dr. Ziauddin pleaded for payment of half of the sugar duty collected in U.P. to that Province.

Mr. Ranga Iyer thought that the excise duty on Khandsari sugar was duty on orthodoxy and religion.

Mr. Abdulla Haroon requested Government if in the course of the operation of the duty they found that the industry was dwindling, they should take immediate steps under the Sugar Protection Act either to increase the import duty or reduce the excise duty.

GOVERNMENT WOULD WATCH.

Sir George Schuster assured the House that Government would keep in touch with the industry and watch the situation with the greatest care and they would at all times be prepared to receive representations from the sugar industry. If they were convinced that the measure was going to leave the industry in an unfair position, they would not have proceeded with it. He further assured them that Government recognised the need for setting up an Imperial Sugar Research Institute and they were already in direct touch with the U. P. Government as regards the plan for starting such an Institute in Cawnpore. As for Khandsari sugar, he emphasised that it was now in a much stronger position.

The House passed the Sugar Bill and adjourned till to-morrow when the Sugar Cane Bill for the fixation of minimum price will be taken up.—A.P.

SIND COMMITTEE FINISHES INQUIRY

Report To Be Published On April 27

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The following Communique has been issued:—

The Sind Administrative Committee which was appointed on October 27th, 1933 with Mr. H. Dow as Chairman to investigate certain administrative questions which will arise in the event of Parliament accepting the proposal of His Majesty's Government that Sind be created a separate Province, has completed the enquiry and presented its report to the Government of India.

The report is expected to be Published on April 27.—A. P.

Viceroy To Visit Cutch

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

It is understood that His Exlency the Viceroy will visit Cutch in the month of November.

The State is making preparations for his reception.—A.P.

RAGHBIR SINGH ARRESTED

LAHORE, April 18.

Raghbir Singh, who was ordered under Section Three of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act not to leave the limits of Rawalpindi City, has been arrested at Lahore and taken to the Shahi Fort.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Ghee Examination Fee

Is it possible for the Bombay Municipality to reduce the charges of examination of ghee, butter and other articles from Rs. 5 as at present to a nominal fee of rupee one only? This question was referred by the Municipal Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner who opined that the analysis of ghee and butter was a very complicated process requiring several hours and that a fee of Re. 1 would hardly pay for the reagents and the use of the expensive apparatus required, leaving nothing for the energy and time spent by the laboratory staff. During the last three years, out of 92 samples analysed, 67 were received from private individuals and the rest from firms and associations. The Commissioner thought that the reduction of fee would not make any material difference to the number of samples brought for analysis while it would involve the Municipality into additional expenditure. Besides, when a complaint for adulteration is received by the Health Department, samples are taken by it for prosecution purposes and no fees are charged to the compainant for examination of these samples. It is, therefore, always open to any member of the public to set the machinery of the department in motion without any expense to himself. The Commissioner, however, suggests that Government should be asked to fix the fee in case of private individuals only at Rs. 3 per sample examined.

A Railway Nuisance

During the past few years complaints about the beggar and hawkers' nuisance have frequently appeared in the Press, but no effective steps seem to have yet been taken in the matter by the Railway authorities except putting Notices requesting the travelling public to hand over the beggars or hawkers to the Railway Police. Cannot the authorities do something better than this? The B.B. and C.I. trains are always raided by beggars and hawkers in addition to a number of boot-polish chokras to the great annoyance of travelling public.

The third class compartments, of the B.B. and C.I. trains are crowded, especially in the afternoons with men carrying tiffin-carrier baskets to Fort and other areas, in addition to Bhayyas carrying boxes of milk bottles and "handas." They keep their baskets and boxes in the gangway of the compartment, thus making it impossible for the travelling public either to get in or out of the compartment with ease. Of course, nobody can object to their travelling with their baskets and boxes. But it is the duty of the Railway Company to see that special accommodation is provided for them.

The iron-barriers put at the entrance of the platforms at Churchgate is a great nuisance to the travelling public. Cannot the railway authorities devise something better? Will the Advisory Committee look into these questions at once and see that the Railway authorities remedy the above-mentioned grievances?

TOWN DUTY REFUND

(Continued from Page 6.)

ed as human limitations are multifarious from which the discrepancy or mistake and accidental errors may spring. Much more therefore is it necessary that discretion should be the absolute judge and the superior officer must be invested with discretion to be used in the spirit of the Section 195 (1) of the Municipal Act (page 123). The section enjoins refund on re-export of the articles on which town duty was paid on import. Here again while the statute allows refund the rules peremptorily disallow it. This is repugnant to the statute and, therefore, the amendments are "ultra vires" (Craise on Statute Law, pages 269 and 262, etc.) Subsidiary rules for the necessary procedure and for giving effect to the general principles, if contrary to the substantive law, are void and not valid.

Commissioner's Defence

The Commissioner evidently has some recollections of the laws so laid down and has to find a reason for the peremptory disallowance of his amendments and he has to state that by implication the amendment gives discretion to the officer to allow refund where the discrepancies are only formal though he makes no attempt to define formal and material discrepancies. The law must always be definite and certain. It cannot have expression one way and implication the opposite way. In para 5 of his report the Commissioner further observes that where the error is merely clerical such error is always taken into consideration while allowing refund. Before refuting this statement the observation of his deputy made on page 235 had better be quoted. The Deputy Commissioner observed that (1) it was very difficult to know which were "bonafide" and which were "malafide" mistakes, (2) If the discretion was left to the Town Duty Officer to decide which were "bona-fide" mistakes and which were not, many complications might arise and there would more occasions for showing favouritism.

Doubly Damnatory

This confession is doubly damnatory and has only to be deplored. The Deputy under the rules of the devolution of duties is directly in control of the town duty affairs and thus he is the highest authority in this regard in the Municipal administration. To him the final appeal lies. He confesses not only to his own inability to use the discretion to judge between "malafide and bonafide" mistakes but also apprehends occasions of favouritism. Discretion is absolutely necessary in affairs human for issues undefined or undefinable and it is to be used in accordance with the rules of reason and justice and of law. Discretion has to be legal and regular. If the high officer is not capable of exercising discretion on judicial grounds and for substantial reason it is he who requires change and not the law or rule which requires the exercise of discretion. For official incompetence, the mercantile community of re-exporters should not be the sufferers. They should not be victimised because the officer cannot exercise legal discretion. Further on the Commissioner attaches a statement to the report showing the very low percentage of rejections of claims for refund. There he relies on the weakest of the links of his wholly weak chain of arguments, though the specious satistics may confound a few of the corporators. The question naturally arises: If the number of rejections was insignificant, where was the necessity and urgency of changing the rules within four weeks and when a complaint for disallowance was sub-judice?

In undue and unwarranted haste have the errors of the amendments been committed. The mistake should be rectified as has been applied for by the premier mercantile association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber. No bureaucratic notions of false prestige should interfere with righting the wrongs gratuitously inflicted by the precipitate amendments.

1435 IN JAIL

Number Of C. D. Prisoners At End Of March In British India

NEW DELHI, April 18.

A statement giving the number of persons convicted or undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement at the end of March 1934 shows a decline for British India as a whole of 229, as compared with the previous month, the total at the end of March having been 1,435 against 1,664 at the end of February.

Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, N. W. F. P. and United Provinces show decreases of 127, 16, 17, 13 and 50 respectively.

The corresponding figures for March 1933 show that the total number of prisoners is less by 11,204 than it was at the end of the corresponding month of the previous year, the total for that month having been 12,639.

MORE PRISONERS.

In spite of the fact that the jail population in India excluding Andamans during the year 1932 was 1,56 152 as compared with 1,38,063 in 1931 and that in consequence there is considerable pressure on accommodation, the death rate fell from 12.9 to 10.7 per 1,000 and was the lowest death rate ever recorded. Sick rate also fell from 24 to 22 per 1,000. The most common form of illness was Malaria.

Other diseases which contributed most largely to the sick rate were dysentery and influenza. There was practically no plague and very little cholera or small-pox.—A. P

DHARIWAL KNITTING COMPETITION

List Of Prize-winners

Messrs. The New Egerton Woollen Mills of Dhariwal Punjab have forwarded the following list of the prize-winners in the Dhariwal Knitting Competition which this state was most successful".

1st Prize Rs 100 each; (1) Mrs. M.C. Galstaun, 1, Lower Bowden Street, Calcutta; (2) Mrs. M. B. Panthuki, Cox Distillery, Nowgong, C. I.

2nd Prize Rs. 75 each. (1) Mrs. E. G. Birch, C/o G. Birch, Esq., Court Road, Amritsar; (2) Mrs. Laxmi Bai Pleker, C/o Pleker and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

3rd Prize Rs 25 each. (1) Mrs. W. Lambert, C/o W. Lambert, Esq., Chemist, Srinagar (Kashmir); (2) Mrs. C. B Capoor, C/o Mr. Chand Behari Capoor, Munsif, Jannpur; (3) Mrs. G. T. Desai, Black House, Victoria Road, Karachi.

4th Prize Rs. 10 each. (1) Mrs. K. M. Hunter, Hom Cottage, Ranikhet, U. P.;(2) Mrs. Helm Nester, Burma Shell, Sewri, Bombay; (3) Mrs. G. H. Giles, C/o Barrack Master, Wellington, Nilgiris; (4) Mrs. J. M. Kalberer, Lake View Hotel, Bhimtal, U. P.; (5) Mrs. Carr Galstaun (Junior), C/o Mrs. H. M. Thaddens, 1, Lower Rowden Street, Calcutta; (6) Mrs. Raj Sondhi, C/o R. B. L. Shanker Dass, Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur; (7) Mrs. R. N. Mathur, C/o R. N Mathur, Esq., Forest Research Institute, New Forest, Dehra Dun; (8) Mr. Sadiq-ur-Rehman, Clerk, Foreign Office, Bahawalpur; (9) Miss Mrinal Naudi, 5 Zinda Bazar House, Sylhet, Assam; (10) Miss Gulbanoo Rustomji Macuji, Parsi Colony, Bruce Road, Quetta.

5th Prize Rs 5 each. (1) Mrs. C Hart, 2 Peppe Villa, Hinoo P. O. Ranchi; (2) Miss R. O. Connor, Seymour Cottage, Wellington M.P.O., Nilgiris, (Madras); (3) Miss Lila Dass Gupta, Girls High School, Sylhet; (4) Shrimati Banalata Rao, Kaligoli, Chandni Chowk P. O. Cuttuck; (5) Mrs. A. Lovett, 167 Westridge, Rawalpindi; (6) Mrs. Towning, Loreto Convent, Lucknow; (7) Miss Aydon, 43 B. I. Lines, Meerut; (8) Mrs. G. O. Grant, Frantise Civil Lines, Cawnpore; (9) Bibi Nairy, Kotshera Estate, Gujranwala; (10) Miss Iris Butterfield, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Poona; (11) Miss D. Payne, Service Hotel, Peshawar; (12) Mrs. A. Warburton, Banke Mansions, Nainital; (13) Miss Olive Pearce, C/o Asst. Loco Supdt. Saharanpur, S. S. Ry.; (14) Miss R. Stephens, 28, Mozang Road, Lahore; (15) Mrs. Mollison, Baramula, Kashmir; (16) Mrs. Wallace, 11 Commissioner's Road, Peshawar Cantt.; (17) Miss A. Lewen, Madhopur, (Gurdaspur); (18) Shrimati K. K. Jaure, C/o S. Maya Singh, Pleader, Kapurthala; (19) Shrimati Roma Devi, C/o S. C. Khan, 14/1 Purulia Road, Ranchi; (20) Mrs. R. N. Tandon, C/o R. N. Tondon, Esq., Generalganj, Cawnpore; (21) Miss G. A. Mehar Homji, Dubash Cottage, Wellesley Rd., Poona; (22) Mrs. A. C. Banerji, Gyan Kutir, New Katra, C/o Messrs. Mehrotra and Co., Allahabad; (23) Dr. Gurbux Singh, L.S.M.F., M.O. Lansdowne Hospital, Jaipur, (Rajputana); (24) Mrs. S. Gupta, C/o A. R. Gupta, Esqr., Legislative Dept. Govt. of India, Delhi; (25) Atiya Begum, P. O. Sheikhura, Distt. Badaun; (26) Shrimati Kanti Devi C/o J. Ashtana Esq., P. O. Padrauna, Distt. Gorakhpore; (27) Mrs. B. T. Narayana, C/o B. T. Narayana, Esq., Bio Chemical Vidanta Vilas, Shankerpore, Bangalore; (28) Tahra Bibi, C/o Munshi Abdul Ghafoor, Chowk Gadeshah, Jullundur City; (29) Shrimati Kuldiplaur, C/o Gyani Thakur Singh, Lyallpur; (30) Mrs. Chapala Chakarvarti, C/o P. C. Chakarvarti, Esq., Ashok Ashram, Deogarh.

WANTED MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Miller Urges Abolition Of Tolls System

BUT GOVERNOR PLEADS FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association was held on Wednesday. The meting was attended by the Governor of Bombay as patron of the Association.

Welcoming His Excellency, Mr. E. Miller, President of the Association said.

This is the sixth annual general meeting of our Association, and my first pleasant duty is to extend our hearty welcome to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, who has honoured us with his presence here to-day and who has so kindly agreed to become Patron of the Association on the retirement of Sir Frederick Sykes. I am sure we can count on the personal interest and support of His Excellency in our endeavour to open up and extend communications throughout India, and on behalf of my Council and the Association may I wish you, Sir, and Lady Brabourne health and success throughout your term of office in this Presidency.

The most important event of the year in connection with the Association's activities was the holding of the Road-Rail Conference at Simla at the end of April last year, shortly after our last annual meeting.

The basis of discussion at this Conference was the Mitchell-Kirkness Report, dealing with the present state of Road-Rail competition in India and the possibilities of their co-ordination and development.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

It is our considered opinion that the first essential step is to persuade the Government of India to re-arrange the portfolios of the Executive Council and to create a new post with a portfolio which will include all forms of transport, viz., Roads, Railways, Airways, Waterways and Posts and Telegraphs. This is the only possible way to get complete co-ordination and proper balance. I myself have pressed for this recently in the Council of State, and in the Assembly two of our members, Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. F. E. James, have spoken at considerable length on the subject. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking both these representatives of the European Group in the Assembly for so timely dealing with this important matter, and the many Indian members of the Legislature who gave them considerable support. In fact, it is remarkable the prominence that has been given to Transport and Communications in the Assembly during the current session, as a result of which the Government are giving the matter their serious consideration. I need hardly say that your Association will not allow the matter to rest there, but will continue to press for early action.

One of the most important points arising out of the Road-Rail Conference was the offer made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, to make special loans to Provincial Governments for road development. If roads are to be developed on a scale commensurate with the country's urgent need, a comprehensive scheme is required, and it would be impossible to carry out such a scheme from current revenues. The offer of loans is, therefore, most opportune and one which no Provincial Government should miss, particularly in view of the prevailing low rates of interest at which money can be borrowed. This means of financing road development your Association has been advocating for the last three or four years, and it is gratifying to us to see that our propaganda and representations in this connection have at last resulted in this specific offer from the Government of India.

The Association has always maintained an unbiassed view in regard to road construction, and our desire is to work with the Railways in order that rural areas may be linked up with existing road and rail communications, bearing in mind at the same time that existing road communications must be brought up to a higher standard to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic.

QUESTION OF TOLLS.

I am sure, Sir, that both Your Excellency and your Government would be surprised if I did not take this opportunity of referring to the question of tolls.

The previous policy of the Government of Bombay had been to abolish tolls gradually, and at one time they even contemplated going so far as to induce Local Boards to also abolish tolls on their roads by paying a grant to compensate them for the loss involved by their abolition. In accordance with this policy, tolls had been abolished over a portion of the Presidency. Then the Reorganization Committee recommended their wholesale reintroduction which it is much regretted was accepted by Government. Sir Frederick Sykes has admitted publicly that he heartily disapproved of tolls, but stated that it was the only method ready to hand and that it did not involve resort to legislation or long-drawn-out discussions of new methods. This Association during the course of the year submitted a complete scheme to the Bombay Government for the compounding of taxation on motor transport throughout the Presidency, and I should like to express on behalf of the Association, my appreciation of the ready way in which Government examined this and gave it their support. They subsequently called a Conference at Poona, which was attended by delegates from this Association. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to the lack of co-operation on the part of Local Bodies, Government did not proceed with the scheme. We are informed that it has not been shelved, however, but that the matter is receiving further consideration. This is not very assuring and I fear that Government have at any rate settled down to another year of tolls. It is difficult to understand why the situation has been accepted so easily by Government, particularly in view of the action taken in other Provinces, as for instance in Bengal and Madras. In the former a compounded provincial tax has been imposed which has resulted in an increase in Calcutta alone of Rs. 4½ lakhs, while the total amount collected in the Province is Rs. 13 lakhs. Public opinion is very strongly opposed to the continuation of the system of tolls which is a prehistoric form of taxation, and strong protests have been made against it by all Public Bodies and more recently in the Provincial Council. I trust Government will not let the matter rest where it is at present, but will realize that such an objectionable tax must be removed promptly, and not be continued even for the current year. We are not satisfied that the scheme proposed cannot be introduced, if Government will only make up its mind to adopt strong methods with those who stand in the way of its introduction.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply said:—

It does not require a very long acquaintance with India to realise the immense importance of the problem presented by the development of its transport on suitable lines. India should, from the start, concentrate upon laying down and working out a coherent policy for road and rail development. For this reason therefore, among others, I am glad to see in existence an association such as yours. In the first place, you can focus and concentrate the best non-official opinion upon the questions which concern you, and see that Government are made aware of the trend of public opinion on current questions. In the second place, your organisation, with branches extended over the whole of India, should enable you to help the administration to achieve at least some measure of uniformity throughout the different Provinces. This must always be a problem of great complexity, for roads are a Provincial subject. The Provincial Governments will naturally be jealous of any interference with their complete autonomy in this matter, and this factor is bound to make it very difficult to obtain the desired uniformity throughout India. An association like yours can do much to help in this direction. The fact that we are not going ahead faster in the matter of roads is due entirely to our financial position, or perhaps to what you regard as an undue obsession with our financial difficulties.

HAVOC OF RETRENCHMENT.

We have not yet even been able to attain that first step in the rehabilitation of the finances of the Presidency—a balanced Budget—which we really had hoped to achieve this year. Even, however, if this cup of achievement had not been dashed from our lips at the last moment by the necessity of removing the Town Duty on cotton in Bombay we could only have claimed to have balanced our Budget by maintaining many retrenchments which are not permanently maintainable. In particular, the amount provided for the maintenance of our present road system has been cut to the bone—has indeed, I am afraid, been cut to the point at which there is serious danger of grave deterioration of our roads, unless more money can be provided for maintenance at an early date. This being the case, even if we looked at the matter purely from the transport point of view I do not think it will be possible to justify a policy which would increase the maintenance charges of our roads. This factor must clearly have a seriously restrictive effect upon any steps we takee to avail ourselves of the offer of the Government of India to provide money on loan for road schemes, the interest of which is to be met from the proceeds of the Road Fund.

The same considerations apply to the other point you have raised about the repayment of the loan of Rs. 16 lakhs which we have taken from the Petrol Fund some years ago. Anxious as we are to avoid such overhanging liabilities, I do not think it would be sound finance to repay this sum until we have been able to increase the amount which we provide for the maintenance of our present roads up to an amount which is clearly sufficient to maintain them in a satisfactory condition.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

I am sorry indeed that my Government has not been able to make more progress with the abolition of tolls. In this connection the position is that Government are in agreemen with you that the toll system is objectionable and unpopular, and that tolls should be abolished at the earliest possible date. At the same time we cannot face the loss of revenue which their abolition would involve, and therefore before any steps are taken to abolish them it is necessary to have in operation some alternative system of taxation which will bring in an equivalent amount. The question has not been shelved, and is still under examination, but the opposition evoked by the proposed Compound Tax on motor transport was so strong that for the present we have not been able to proceed further in that direction. To meet these difficulties I see that you refer to what has been done in this way in other Provinces. I would, however, point out that the steps taken by Bengal and Madras in this direction have only been taken very recently, and little information can be available as yet as to their working in practice. Such information as we have on the subject indicates that the course adopted has not been entirely free from practical difficulties. I do not think therefore that on the experience of other Provinces, which covers so short a period, we should be justified in trying to override the opposition which our scheme has met with.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

composed of ..... representatives of the various categories of givers and takers of labour, of the professional classes (i.e. thirteen great national confederations of labour, capital, and professional men..) and the more important cultural and welfare work associations in the land. Each member represents a particular interest . . . but he will plead it in vain unless he can show that (it can be) squared with the national interests." In Russia the phrase would be "squared with the Five Year Plan." It will be easily seen that all the classes mentioned in this extract readily fall under the four main broad classes mentioned before.

AN ERROR

Let us see how a noted Zoologist and Biologist, J. Huxley, in "A Scientist among the Soviets," unconsciously makes the same classification: "After the rise of democracy and of universal education, we (in Britain) attempted to foist on to the community at large the type of education which had been developed for a restricted class in another age. And the present chaotic condition is a result of the still unfinished reaction against that error. The Russians would appear to be making the same kind of mistake, though every detail is different. Even if the community's main pre-occupation be with technology, it will need many other aptitudes in the people. Pure science, for instance, business ability; administrative skill; literary and artistic talent. The Russian experiment of a general industrial bias to education is bound to be unsuited to many children, and it cannot but fail to provide many trained types who would be useful to the community." Obviously, "pure science, and literary and artistic talent," mean varieties of "the man of knowledge,"; "administrative skill", "of action," "business ability," "of desire."

(To Be Continued).

YET ANOTHER ARMED DACOITY

Property Worth Many Thousands Looted From Mehar Village

KARACHI, April 18

Yet another armed dacoity is reported from Mehar village in Dadu district. It appears that a number of dacoits armed with guns raided village of Manihvan during night.

It is stated that they looted ornaments and property valued at several thousands The police being informed rushed to the spot, but the dacoits decamped with the booty.

Investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

KARACHI, PLAY-GROUND OF EAST?

Clifton Beach To Have Cinema Studios And Sports Cites

KARACHI, April 17.

There is a move in the city to make Karachi the playground of the East.

The Clifton Beach and the extensive grounds nearby are to be converted into big cinema studios (for which four Limited concerns have sprung up) and playgrounds for cricket and hockey.

The sandspits where the holiday makers pass their days, basking in the sunshine are to be given modern touches to meet with the requirements of a holiday resort.

mThe Karachi Municipality has leased out a large area for this purpose.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

Will Hold Consultations With Leaders Regarding Palestine Affairs

NEW DELHI, April 17.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left last night for Lucknow enroute to Bombay. At Lucknow he will hold consultations with Chaudhari Kalequazman, Raja of Salempur and the Raja of Nanpara about the Unity Board and the Palestine affairs.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is expected to leave Bombay on April 23 on a three week tour in Madras, Malabar and Travancore. In the course of his South Indian tour he will preside over the Muslim League Conference at Cumbum and Kayangulam.

LABOUR LEADER IN TROUBLE

Sequel To Alleged Seditious Speech

AJMER, April 18.

It is reliably understood that a warrant under section 124 (A) to arrest Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj, Secretary. Ajmer Railway Union, has been issued by the Collector of Ahmedabad on the complaint filed by the City Crime Inspector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Bharadwaj went to Ahmedabad in the first week of March last, when he delivered several lectures to the labourers and extile operatives. It is alleged these speeches were seditious.—United Press.

ARRIVES IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, April 18

Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived here to-day to conult Choudhari Khalequazman, Raja of Salempur and Raja of Nanpara in connection with the Unity Board and the Palestine affairs but since Kalequazman and the Raja of Salempur were out he could consult only the Raja of Nanpara after which he left for Bhopal enroute to Bombay from which he intends to tour in southern India.

He had a long talk with Said Zakir Ali regarding the attitude of Gandhiji towards the suspension of Civil Disobedience and the future of the Congress programme.—A. P.

MILL STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

SHOLAPUR, April 17.

The total attendance at all the mills to-day was over 13,000 and the strikers efforts to continue the strike are meeting with no success.

Two Labour leaders were served with notices preventing them from making any speeches.—A. P.

New Delhi.—While attempting to cross the railway line a woman was run over by a train at Narela Railwoy Station. the left leg being severed from the body. She has been removed to the hospital.—A. P.

IN CAMP OF DACOITS

Parsi Cyclist's Amazing Experience In Three Months Itinerary

Mr. Barjore Ardeshir Gyara who is going round the world on a push bicycle, and who arrived in Bombay on 30th March last narrating the experience he gained in his itinerary for three months, says:—

"I started from Ahmedabad on my push bicyle on the morning of 1st January 1934. My intention is to see first places worth-seeing in India and then to go abroad. I was on my way to Kathiawar. From Ahmedabad, I reached Dholka via Sarkhej and Bavla. In Dholka amongst places worthseeing can be included Khan Talao, Khan Masjid, the School of Pandavas and the Kitchen of Bhim. I came to Vala known in ancient history as Vallabhpur or Vairatnagar. From Vala I reached Bhavnagar and thence to Palitana which is about 25 miles off from Bhavnagar. In Palitana, the Jain temples situated on the Satrunja mountains are marvellous works of ancient sculpture: Here there are innumerable idols of the gods. Each one is decorated with gold ornaments on the particular day of the year. Such idols are presented by the Jains in memory of their departed relatives and ornaments and jewels also are given to these gods.

IDOL OF BHIM

There is one idol of Bhim which is carved from the slab of stone nearly 20' x 10' which gives us the complete idea as to the size of Bhim. Then I saw Talaja and Mahana. From Mahana, I started for Rajula; but I lost my way and came to some fields where cycling was impossible .

I had to make my way further on foot when at about 12 midnight I met three armed men whom I first thought to be thieves but they were only keeping watch over their crops. They led me to Rajula from where I proceeded to Jafrabad. While going to Una from Jafrabad I met with an accident and the cycle was damaged. From there I walked to Kodinar where a gentleman was kind enough to provide me with another bicycle. I moved from Kodinar to Patan where the ancient temple of Somnath is situated, from Patan to Junagadh via Veraval. Here, the Girnar mountain is worthseeing. To reach the top of the Girnar there are about 5000 steps specially built. On the top, there is a huge tank from where water is supplied to the city.

IN THE DACOIT'S CAMP

On proceeding further from Junagadh, I met two persons riding on horses near Vanthali. They stopped me and led me to their secret dwelling. They took me through such a thick forest that nobody would be able to trace them. Finally I reached the place in the valley where nearly 50 persons including women and children were living. They are able to maintain their families on the loots they gather. Here they kept me for two days and on the third day early morning they led me back to the main road.

Then I came to Porbander via Bantwa and Kutiana. From Porbander I came to Lababander. The latter belongs to the Jam Saheb. And taxes are levied on pilgrims going to Dwarka. Those going on foot are charged six annas each, Rs. 7 for each cycle, Rs. 11 for each motor are collected. I was allowed to proceed further from this place without paying the tax only when I explained that I was not a pilgrim.

I saw Dwarkan which is a famous place of pilgrimage. There is not a single, Parsi family in this city. I started from Dwarkan for Okha. On the way, owing to extreme cold and unfavourable wind pedalling was very difficult. Finally, I reached Okha which is considered to be the best port in Kathiwar and it belongs to the Baroda State. The port-officer of Okha is a Parsi gentleman who was kind enough to give me every comfort.

CYCLING IMPOSSIBLE: TRUDGING ON FOOT.

Thence I went further to Charkla, then to Gurgadh and from Gurgadh to Pindara. Here, for about 8 miles cycling was difficult and I had to go on foot. I wanted to go to Datrana but was misled and with difficulties, I reached Datrana walking nearly 16 miles.

Datrana was populated in the time of Vikramaditya. Here one well and "vav" are worth seeing. In building these. no substance like cement is used between the two stones. simply one stone is piled over the other and so on. This seems very strange and it seems the structure might fall down any moment, but it is rumoured that they are there for the last 3,000 years in this very condition.

From Datrana I came to Jamnagar via Bhatel Khambhalia, Moghpur Pipli, etc. Jamnagar is the best city in Kathiawar. Balachadi near Jamnagar is the best place for a change. From here I came to Gondal via Rajkot. The King's palace at Gondal is worth seeing. Everybody is allowed to see the same on paying one anna. Gondal is a small state in Kathiawar but the roads of the city are the best in whole of Kathiawar.

Thence I came to Vadhwan via Chotila and crossing Limbdi, Khambhlav, Palisana, Hadala I reached Dholka. At this time I had finished Kathiawar covering about 1,200 miles.

2,000 MILES IN 3 MONTHS!

From Dholka I started for Gujrat on the 20th Feb. I came to Nadiad via Kheda and from there to Baroda via Borsad. From there I went to Broach, Surat, Navsari, Bulsar and Pardi. From Pardi I reached Vaghchhipa on my way to Nasik. Crossing Mandva, Kaprada and Penth, I reached Nasik.

From Nasik I came to Bombay on the 30th March. In this way I have covered over nearly 2,000 miles in three months."

depressed classes—a cause in

PAKUR RAJ MURDER TRIAL

Pleader Informs Police Of Suspicious Nature Of Victim's Death

CALCUTTA, April 17.

At the resumed hearing of the Pakur Raj Murder Case, Doctor A. C. Ukil, Officer-in-Charge of the Tuberculosis Research Enquiry under the Research Fund Association situated at the All-India Institute of Hygiene, deposed that the accused doctor Tarnath had told him that he had found a cure for Plague and wanted to test its efficacy by an experiment.

The accused told the witness to procure for him plague bacilli and give him an opportunity to work in his laboratory. Accordingly the witness wrote to Dr. Naidu, Officer-in-Charge of Plague Enquiry at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay for a tube of plague bacilli.

The witness gave Doctor Taranath facilities to work in his laboratory. The bacilli tube came from Bombay with the institution from Colonel Taylor Director of the Haffkine Institute asking them to be very careful as the plague bacilli were in a virulent stage. The bacilli, however, on subculture proved to be sterile.

Doctor Taranath asked for another introductory letter to the Bombay Institute. but the witness did not comply with his request.

Mr. Kalidas Gupta, Pleader, Pakur, deposed that on receipt of the news of the suspicious circumstances in which Amerendra met hmis death he informed the Public Prosecutor of Dumka. Afterwards with an introduction from the Deputy Commissioner of the Santhal Parganas he saw the Police Commissioner of Calcutta and asked him to take up investigations in the matter.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

NEW KHAN OF KALAT INSTALLED

Three Thousand Spectators Witness Durbar In Quetta

QUETTA, April 17.

Striking scenes were witnessed at the Quetta Gymkhana grounds on the occasion of the installation durbar of His Highness Mir Ahmed Yar Khan of Kalat yesterday morning. It was attended over by three thousand spectators including civil and military officers, leading sardars, maliks, and motabirs and prominent citizens of Quetta. When His Highness the Khan of Kalat accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat State, arrived a salute of 19 guns was fired.

After inspecting the guard of honour he proceeded to the Dais. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General read His Excellency's Kharita and presented it to His Highness. A salute of 31 guns was fired. The Guard of Honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem, Khilat given by the Government of India to His Highness was presented and was followed by the fastening of "Sarpech" by the Agent to the Governor-General to the turban of His Highness amidst the flourish of trumpets.

A salute of 19 guns was fired the Guard of Honour giving a general salute.—A. P.

OUTWARD AIRMAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, April 17

The outward airmail due to leave tomorrow morning under the new time table has been delayed for 24 hours and will leave on Thursday instead, it is understood due to the Singapore airmail having been delayed at Alor Star.

The Singapore Airmail is due to arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday morning and Karachi on the same night.—A. P.

Caught in the GRIP of

CATARRH POISONS

ARE your nose and throat full of mucus? Have you lost your sense of taste and smell? Do you feel weak, anaemic, half alive? Deadly *catarrh* has you in its clutches... draining your vitality ...ruining your enjoyment of life! Don't let this condition keep on dragging you down. Act now, get a jar of *Men-tho-la-tum*...the amazing remedy that quickly clears dangerous disease germs from your head and drives out the poisons that are sapping your strength.

Apply *Men-tho-la-tum* to your nostrils... rub it on your chest and throat. Breathe deeply. Let the marvellous antiseptic vapours of this healing balm penetrate to every part of the nose, throat and lungs, bringing quick relief. Inflammation subsides, mucus is expelled, the head, throat and nose are cleared of poisons. Soon you will feel far better! You will breathe easily, enjoy your food, and vigour will return.

But be sure to get genuine *Men-tho-la-tum*. This is the marvellous penetrating balm that attacks poisonous germs instantly. It is made of powerful essences, especially prepared to bring *quick* and *lasting results*. Remember, too, that *Men-tho-la-tum* gives you more balm for your money.

MENTHOLATUM

FREE TRIAL! Test *Men-tho-la-tum* at our expense. Fill out this coupon, send it with ½ anna for postage to Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and you will receive a generous supply of *Men-tho-la-tum* by return mail. D-95

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

ORDER SERVED ON CONGRESS WORKER

Must Not Enter British India Without Permission

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

Venilal Buch, a Congress worker who was undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, has been served with a notice by the Government of Bombay not to enter British India specially the Bombay Presidency without the permission of the Government on expiry of his term of imprisonment.—A. P.

Bhai Parmanand Robbed

NEW DELHI, April 17.

A theft has occurred of a six-chambered revolver, live cartridges, gold buttons and a purse at the house of Bhai Permanand, Member of the Assembly, living on the Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

It is understood that the thief stealthily got into the room and removed the keys from the pocket of Bhai Parmanand and opened the attache case in which the revolver was kept. He also removed gold buttons and a purse containing money from Mr. Parmanand's pocket. The matter has been reported to the police who are investigating.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

GOOD FOREIGN DEMAND IN NEW YORK COTTON

Sterling Dollar Heavily Depreciated

SHARP RISE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

Chicago Wheat And Argentine Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, April 18.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar cross-rate opened steady but was later heavily depreciated. Tne sterling franc iross-rate was also easy.

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The surplus British Budget had a bullish effect on the New York cotton market and a steady tone was maintained throughout the session. There was a fairly good foreign demand.

SHARP RISE IN LONDON BULLION.

London Gold and Silver prices witnessed a sharp rise today after yesterday's decline.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT STEADY.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices ruled steady. Argentine linseed witnessed a small rise.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FIRM

Gilt-edged Securities on the London Stock Exchange ruled firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 18.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.62
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.70
Difference	.....	+.08
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.65
Difference	.....	+.03

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 18.

Previous closing rate	.....	5.90
To-day's opening rate	.....	5.96
Difference	.....	+.06
To-day's closing rate	.....	5.99
Difference	.....	+.09

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 18.

Britain's recovery as announced in the surplus budget created a favourable impression on all markets and the New York cotton market reacted fairly satisfactorily maintaining a steady undertone for the most part of the session Trading in July option commenced with a gain of 8 points at 11.81 but on profit-taking the market lost points July being quoted at 11.77

Following favourable Liverpool advices and the strength in giltedged securities there was a fairly good foreign demand and the market gained 6 points July recording 11.83. After a loss of 2 points from this level the market remained steady.

The New York cotton for May finally closed at 11.65 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 18.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.63/11.60) 11.81/11.80
October (11.76/11.74) 11.96//11.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.86) 6.01
American May (5.85) 6.00
Egyptian July (8.08) 8.24
Egyptian July (8.08) 8.26

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 18.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 52 1/4, October at 54 5/8 and December at 56 5/8. Moderate business passed through.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 18.
10 45 p.m

As the New York cotton futures opened with a ries of about 8 points, Broach J-A. was traded in at Rs. 200-8 and later at Rs. 200.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 18.

99 Samji Karamshi Amraoti 9 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Gulabpura 137
200 A. Damodar Itola 203 1/2
58 Samji Karamshi Dhulia 163
48 A Damodar Malkapur 163
140 Breul and Co., Jalna 166 1/2
63 Breul and Co. Pandurna 181 1/4
100 A. Damodar Itola 203 3/4
100 Kotak and Co., Sindhurni 13 off
138 Kotak and Co., Tankaria Road 1 1/2 on
72 A. Damodar Limbdi 207
52 Samji Karamshi Nandurbar 163 1/2
54 Samji Karamshi Khamgaon 163 1/2
240 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 171
50 Narshi Nagshi Murtizapur 166 3/4
160 Narshi Nagshi Khamgaon 168
72 B. Mavji Karanjgaon 181 1/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 18.

Previous closing	.....	5.15 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	5.13 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 18.

Previous closing	.....	5.15 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.15 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.13 3/8
Difference	.....	—.01 7/8

FRANC RATE.

London, April 18.

Previous closing	.....	78.03
To-day's opening	.....	78.09
To-day's closing	.....	77.78
Difference	.....	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 18.

London Exchange opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.15 3/8 but later heavily depreciated and was quoted at 5.13 1/8. Thereafter it remained steady with minor fluctuations and closed at 6.13 3/8.

Franc opened at 78.09 and declined to 77.71 and closed at 77.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 18.

The market closed uncertain.

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 3/4d	20 3/16d
Forward	19 7/8d	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 18.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-8	£6-15-4

BULLION

London, April 18.

Influx (nil)	nil
Withdrawal (nil)	nil
Gold (£6-14-8 1/2)	£6-15-4
Silver (19 3/4d.)	20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 18.

3 months (31/32 p.c.)	31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.)	1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.)	1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 18.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.89 1/2)	5.86 1/8
New York on Bombay (38.93)	38.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.97 3/8)	0.97 1/2
London on Milan (60.40)	60.21
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/16)	1-4 1/16.
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32)	1-2 5/3?

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 18.

Although there was some activity in the gold market following weakness in the dollar the silver market was quiet but steady. Silver opened at 54/13, 50/13 and 55/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh delivery and remained steady on Shanghai advices but later improved on favourable London cables finally closing three annas higher at Rs. 55, 61 and 55/6.

Gold opened at 33/6/6, 33/6/9 and 33/7/6 for ready 1st and 2nd Vaishakh delivery later buying by bazaar operators following cables weakness dollar prices improved and closed steady at Rs. 33/8/6, 33/8/9 and 33/9/6.

COMMODITIES

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, April 18.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market were quoted about yesterdays closing levels July being 78 1/2 and Sept. 78 3/4. The undertone was quiet.

CHICAGO OATS AND HYE.

Chicago, April 18.

Chicago oats were steady with July at 27 1/4.

Rye was quoted at 40 1/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 18.

Argentine linseed was steady with slight improvement in prices, May at noon being quoted two points higher at 12.29.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 18.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 3/8) £239 3/8 steady
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 9/16 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) £36 1/8 to £ 36 3/8
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

The London Stock Exchange markets Crop April-May £16 5/16 £16 3/8 sellers.
Dundee April (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Lightning April (£17) £17

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-2 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 21/32) 5 23/32 buyers
April-June (5 25/32 5 29/32 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 3/8) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/16) £11 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 1/2) £ 5/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/16) £9 1/8 sellers.

Closing Cross Rate

T. T. New York on London Closing Cross Rate 5.13 5/8.

JUTE SHARES OPEN EASIER

Coals, Teas And Securities Steady And Miscellaneous Unchanged

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Jute Shares opened easier but steadied up afterwards as the session progressed. Gourepore were strong feature on good dividend rumours. Coals were steady. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 88/9; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/6 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115 small lots.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ordy 377.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat light 59; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 57; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 96; Dehri Rohtas light 10/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 3/14; Durbar ordy 109; Mohini mills 8/12.

Coals:—Equitable 20/12 small odd lot; Nazira 7/8; South Karanpura 4/10; Sendra 10/8; Union 11/2.

JUTES.

Anglo India 399; Auckland 230; Belvedere 415; Cheviot 230; Fort William 289; Fort Gloster 575; Gourepore ordy 473 small lots; Howrah 57/5; Hooghly ordy 69/8 small lot; India 322; Kamarhatty 564; Kelvin 578; Orient 226; Standard 365; Union 472/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone pref 14/8; Arthur Butler ordy 1/12; Burn and Co., ordy 234/8; Indian standard wagon ordy 55/12 small lots; Associated hotel pref 81 ex div; Bengal paper ordy 72/12; Calcutta hydraulic 168; Calcutta landing and shipping 10/12; Port Shipping 15.

Sugar:—Carew and Co. 18/4; Cawnpore 31; Rohtas 9/10; New Savan 13/6.

Teas:—Amluckio 83; Central Cachar 97; Patrakola ordy 1005/8; Rydak 57/8 small lot; Tengpani 18/4; Tyroon 251/8.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1902/27/47 Bengal paper mills debentures 105.—A. P.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, April 15.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,76,75,38
Reserve Coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	85,80,62
Gold bullion in India	41,55,51
Silver bullion in India	11,69,00
Securities (purchase price) in India	29,35,84
Securities (purchase price) in England	8,34,41

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 18th inst. tenders to the amount of £58,000,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d were received and allotted approximately 1 3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 24th inst. on the same conditions as previously announced.

ENTHUSIASM RENEWED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

BIG BUSINESS IN SHELLAC

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON April 18.

On the Stock Exchange, enthusiasm over the budget statement was renewed at the opening and the interest sustained strength and position in gilt-edged securities. Business subsequently slackened.

In Commodities big business was done in shellac owing to active trade and speculative buying by a Cotton firm owing to the budget and the progress of the Bankhead Bill.

Rubber benefited from outside support.

Wall Street was firm, prices advancing moderately under a quiet flow of buying orders.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 18....
3-30 p.m.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 18.
3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities were strong and active. There was a desire to secure profits in industrials in general after renewed activity. Other sections were quiet and prices were irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol 11
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/6) dol 6
Musical Industries (26-10 1/2) 27-9
Pinchin Johnson (38-6) 38-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Woolsworth New Ord (93-10 1/2) 95-0
Swedish Match (8-10 1/2) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (51-10 1/2) 52-9
University Ordinary (23-1 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Ford Motors (29-4 1/2) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 121-10 1/2
Camera "A" (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (122-6) 124-9
P and O S N Co., Defd (18-1 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Diestillers (92-10 1/2) 92-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-9
British Celonese (14-1 1/2) 14-3
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-6
Courtanks Ordinary (55-3) 55-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 11-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-6
Inter Nickels (27 3/4) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-0) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (228-9) 233-9
Godul (151-3) 152-6
Moddar New (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (218-9) 220-0
Spring Mines (122-6) 126-3
Union Corporation (123-9) 126-3

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£57 1/4) £58 1/4
L M S Ord (£27 1/4) £27
L N E R Refd (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Southern Defds (£28 1/4) £28
Land Pass 5 per stock (£127 1/2) £128
London "C" Stock (£79) £79 1/4

BIRLA JUTE MILLS

S. P. C. Dividend

Bombay, April 17.

The following report will be presented at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 24th April, at the registered office, Calcutta Office of the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Balance Sheet and the Audited Statement of Accounts show for the half-year ended 31st Mar. 1934, a profit of Rs. 6,11,153-8-6. After deducting Rs. 3,71,981-0-11 for Interest, Debenture Interest, Commission, Depreciation etc. and making sundry adjustments there is a balance of Rs. 2,39.172-7-7 at credit of Profit and Loss Account

The Directors recommend:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividends on 23,636 Preference Shares at 7-1/2 per cent. per annum less Income-tax	73,631	11	0
Dividends on 2,43,360 Ordinary Shares at 5 per cent. per annum	60,840	0	0
Reserve Fund	75,000	0	0
The Balance to be carried forward	29,700	12	7

In accordance with the Agreement of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Mill worked 40 hrs. weekly with 15 per cent. of the total complement of looms sealed, the looms so sealed being 40 inches reed space and over.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 18.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/8) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 3/4) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 5/8) £110 X.D.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112 7/8) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 3/8 p.c. premium) 1 3/8 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 30-0
Dorun Tea (61-3) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£18) £18
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 46-3
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 36-3
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-9
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (10-0) 10-3
Shell Transport (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) 21 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 18.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges

General Motors (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/4) dol 16 1/2
U P Steel Common (dol 51 1/8) dol 51 3/4
United States Steel preference unquoted) dol 97

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA PORT

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha, during March 1934, amounted to tons 10,326 valued Rs. 5,52,070, consisting of tons 732 China clay, valued at Rs. 36,268, tons 89 kerosene valued Rs. 11,818, tons 299 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 59,494, tons 64 bleaching powder valued Rs. 6,473, tons 286 sugar valued Rs. 30,128, tons 8212 coal valued Rs. 123.180 and machinery etc., valued Rs 284,709. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 10,392 consisting of tons 2,894 cement, tons 19 seeds, tons 7423 salt, tons 56 magnesium, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 12.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 6,740 valued Rs. 1,047,397 consisting of tons 5,013 sugar, valued Rs. 621,595, tons 468 G. P. and G C sheets valued Rs. 79,320 tons 20 angles, tees, valued Rs. 1,539 and machinery etc. valued Rs. 3,44,943 The total export during the same period amounted to tons 10,437 consisting of tons 1775 cement tons 8621 salt, and tons 41 seeds, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 10.

SURAT SENDS 35,000/- FOR BIHAR RELIEF

SURAT, April 17.

The Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Committee, Surat, writes:—

The Local Earthquake Relief Committee have with a further remittance of Rs. 1,000 to-day, sent in all Rs. 33,000 to the Bihar Central Relief Committee. Over and above this, it has also sent to day a sum of £21-17-s. sent by the Indian residents of Puka Kohe, Auckland (New Zealand). Counting the exchange value of this as also the value of new cloth sent by the Committee; the total remittances tell to-day come to nearly Rs. 35,000. The local Grain Merchants' Association have paid up the remaining amount of Rs. 1,001. The sum is included in the above.

TO PROTECT BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA

Sterling Branches Of Provident Funds To Be Created

PROVISION AGAINST REDUCED RUPEE EXCHANGE VALUE

BOMBAY, April 18.

To protect the Provident Fund Savings of British officers in India against a fall in the exchange value of the rupee, steps will shortly be taken, the Associated Press understands, to create sterling branches of provident funds.

Any loss that might be caused by the payment of provident fund deposits in sterling will, it is believed, be obrne by the Central Government.

If, however, with the introduction of the new Constitution there is a separation of finances as regards loan and deposit heads, the loss, if any, in future, will be bodne by provincial Governments.

SCOPE OF SCHEME.

The scheme will apply to all provident funds to which officers under the control of the Secretary of State or Governments in India subscribe, including:

Contributing Provident Rund (India),

Indian Ordnance Department Provident Fund,

The Indian Army, and Indian Marine Officers Provident Fund, and

Gratuities and bonus in State Railways.

NOT LIABLE TO BRITISH INCOME-TAX.

The sterling branch provident fund scheme will come into operation with retrospective effect from April 1, 1934 and steps will be taken to ensure that the deposits in this branch will not be liable to British Income-tax when taken to the United Kingdom by officers at the time of retirement.

The deposits will continue to be kept in India but the accounts of officers admitted to the sterling branch will be maintained in sterling, as well as in rupees.

Officers in service on April 1, 1934 who will be entitled to join the sterling branch are:—

Officers entitled to overseas pay, whether of Asiatic or non-Asiatic domicile and whether recruited in India or not;

Police officers of non-Asiatic domicile;

Railway subordinates of non-Asiatic domicile;

London staff of company-managed railways.

At the discretion of the Government in India, officers of non-Asiatic domicile, although not entitled to overseas pay, may join the sterling branch if they are likely to retire outside a rupee-using country.

As regards officers recruited after April 1, 1934, they may join the branch only if they are of non-Asiatic domicile and recruited outside India.

RATES OF CONVERSION.

The amount standing to the credit of an officer on April 1, 1934 will be converted into sterling at the statutory rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee and credited to the sterling branch. Subscriptions and Government contributions subsequent to that date will be credited in the sterling account at the rate of exchange current at the time of credit.

No subsequent rise or fall in the exchange value of the rupee will affect the sterling value of sums credited to the sterling branch.

When the sums in the sterling branch finally become payable, actual payment in sterling in the United Kingdom will be made only to those members who satisfy Government of their intention to reside, after retirement, outside a rupee-using country. Those who fail to satisfy Government in this regard will be paid in rupees in India the sums standing to their credit in their rupee account. —A. P.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ANNOUNCE POLICY

Legislature To Be Adjourned

Bombay, April 18

The recent heavy liquidation coupled with selling against wheat and silver has improved the technical position of the market. Continued Japanese and trade buying found few speculative offerings state Messrs M. & R. Stern. President Roosevelts' disinclination to nationalise silver by fixing the ratio between it and gold thereby legalising silver against currency has temporarily disappointed the speculators though the leading bankers generally approve of Roosevelt's policy as being constructive in the long run.

The present devaluation of the dollar by 40 per cent has been largely achieved without the issue of additional currency, increasing the gold reserve thereby releasing the vast amount of frozen reserve credit.

Compared with a year ago the banking structure in America has been placed on a sound basis with large commercial credits at lower interest rates available for industries. The large purchases of bonds by the Finance Reconstruction Corporation has also reverted prices to a satisfactory level and should bi-metallism be resorted to now with additional inflation it would likely effect the bond values.

According to information from our Wall Street source the legislature is likely to be adjourned before the summer commences at the end of this month. Out of the pending bills the Administration is anxious to push through the Bankhead Sugar and Tariff Bills. They expect the House of Representatives with stiffen the present provisions of the Bankhead Bill as otherwise the Administration believe it will prove ineffective. Should the Tariff Bill be passed the President is expected to hold the view that the silver problem will be thrashed out with Britain together with tariffs and war-debts later on. We are informed an important announcement by President Roosevelt on several legislative measures is expected to be announced before this week-end and it may also include a satisfactory interpretation of N. R. A. for the settlement of the labour troubles.

Thirty-nine murders were committed in Frontier during March compared with thirty-eight in the corresponding period last year.—A.P

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, April 18

3 1/2 per cent G.P.N.	Sett 88/9/8
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N.	Cash 88/10/0
4 per cent 1960/70	Sett 102-2 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70	Cash 102-3
5 per cent 1945/55	Sett 114-9
5 per cent 1945/55	Cash 114-10

TAXFREE.

4 per cent 1953/63	Mysore 102-12
5 per cent 1955	Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938	Mysore 109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935	B.D.L. 105-0
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	Cash 97-11
4 per cent 1934/37	Cash 100-7
4 per cent 1943	Cash 103-2
4 1/2 per cent 1934	Cash 100-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	Cash 108-6
5 per cent 1939/44	Cash 107-5
5 per cent 1940/43	Cash 107-12
5 per cent 1935	Cash 102-13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	Cash 107-14
6 1/2 per cent 1935	T.B. Cash 104-13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE.)

4 per cent	B.P.T. 1974 97-8
4 per cent	M. Deb. 1974 97-0
5 per cent	M. Deb. 1959 107-12
6 per cent	M. Deb. 1954 119-0
6 per cent	K.P.T. 1956 119-0
6 1/2 per cent	B.I.T. 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/11 and improved to Rs. 88/14 on short covering influenced by better London advices. Later on there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 88/9/6

TO REVIEW WORKING OF OTTAWA PACT

12 Members Elected To Committee

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Election to Committee to review the working of the Ottawa Agreement provided the chief lobby interest to Assembly members to-day.

At one stage of the election, proceedings became critical when it was discovered that there was fear of Sir Frank Noyce being defeated. However, he had a narrow escape, as the late arrival of Mr. Isra of the Centre Party deprived their Party of his vote and Mr. Gupteshwar Singh lost to Sir Frank Noyce who won the twelfth seat.

It is understood that result of the election in order of priority is as follows:—

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. H. P. Dody, Mr. F. E. James, Sir Joseph Bhore, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. Sitaram Raju, Mr. Abdullah Haroon, Mr. Desouza, Mr. Bagla, Captain Lalchand, Sir Frank Noyce.

The Assembly Committee to review the working of Government Bill on deisel oil will be called soon after the session but it is possible that most of the members may not find it convenient to attend it and it may have to be postponed.—A. P.

JAPANESE BUYING IN NEW YORK

BANKHEAD BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Crop Progress Favourable

NATURAL RECOVERY AFTER SHARP DECLINE

Bombay, April 18.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on pressure of selling but prices rrllied later on Japanese buying and buying on a reaction theory. The Bankhead bill was passed by the House and it is expected that the same will be signed by the President. It is said that the legislature will adjourn at the end of the month before summer commences. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market but crop accounts continue favourable. At the moment the market is likely to remain steady but there seems no justification for any material improvemnet in prices.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 points with May delivery 11-50. There was some nervous long liquidation which resulted in a further decline of three points and May delivery reached the lowest point of the day 11-47. At this level there was some buying by Japan which saved prices from a further decline and later on buying on reaction theory caused steady recovery and do a net rise ofn 4 points was recorded May delivery being 11.67. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed uncharged at 11.8 Oc. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.80c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 9 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York cotton prices but the market opened easy at a decline of 11 points with May delivery 5.90. There was heavy stop-loss selling on disappointing outside markets. Trade calling provided offtake. Later on there was trade calling which sustained prices and the market closed quiet at a net loss of 11 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 13 points.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton ring was quiet but steady and prices closed at a decline of 9 points with May delivery 4.72, July 4.73 and October 4.78.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy in sympathy with weakness in American cotton. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 17 to 16 points and Uppers futures declined 11 to 13 points. Spot Upper cotton prices suffered a drop of 25 points to 6.49d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy long liquidation and Sakels closed at a loss of 41 to 45 points while Ashmouni futures declined 18 to 26 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York highest 11.67 (2.35 p.m.)
Lowest 11.47 (6-20 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 5.91 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 5.84 (3.15 p.m.)

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Heavy liquidation met important new buying

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Roosevelt's opposition silver legislation causing general liquidation; looks lower.

Messrs. Sarup and Pritbiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Support by good trade buying; Technical position more favourable.

Liverpool: Tired Longs sold owing President's opposition to Silver Bill; further liquidation possible but consider Short side unattractive. Markets upset by unlikelihood of Silver Bill passing, do not look for any material decline. Don't think the market will go much lower but see nothing in the position to warrant an advance other than reaction.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Grains, Cotton and Silver declined in consequence President's opposition silver legislation. Opinion mixed. Trade only support.

Liverpool: Think New York too high comparison Liverpool, therefore favour buying distant positions here. Grains favour purchases Winnipeg and Liverpool against sales Chicago.

Liverpool: Became owing to nervousness of parties who are "long" and unsettled political outlook in the United States of America. Prevailing opinion is that the position is unfavourable for the present.

Liverpool: Roosevelt's opposition silver legislation causing general liquidation. Looks lower.

Liverpool: With Bankhead Bill ma-

terially weakened and Roosevelt opposed inflationary legislation market feels absence stimulating influences as trade offtake poor and crop news favourable.

New York: House passed Bankhead Cotton Bill. Expect President approve promptly. Think assures higher prices.

New York: Market firm with a good demand from the trade. Most significant feature in the market situation is cessation of liquidation by longs. Speculation reviving. We prefer the buying side.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

President's opposition to silver bill caused liquidation but don't expect decline go much further view American Government price policy and strong spot situation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 17.

May 1934	11.62—01
July 1934	11.73—02
October 1934	11.87—00
December 1934	11.99+02
January 1935	12.05+01
March 1935	12.12+02
Middling Spot	11.80—00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 16.

May 1934	11.65—00
July 1934	11.72+01
October 1934	11.85+01
Middling Spot	11.80—00

NEW YORK.
New York, April 17.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.65
October 1934	11.78
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.59
July 1934	11.69
October 1934	11.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 17.

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Days Exports to the Continent	5,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 17.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.09
July 1934	8.12
October 1934	8.15
November 1934	8.10
December 1934	8.09
January 1935	8.09
F G. F Spot	8.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 17

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.63
Fine (Good Staple)	4.78
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	4.93
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.63
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.78
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.93
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.33
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 17.

Silver.—Market closed steady.

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-14-8-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 17.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 17.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.07
Amsterdam	7.60-1/2
Brussels	22.04
Madrid	36.69
Milan	60.34
Berne	15.90-1/2
Paris	78.03
Prague	124.00
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate ..	5.15 1/4

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 17.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/9

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/3

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 17

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5 23/32 sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Steady But Quiet

New York, April 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	21 1/2
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power Gold D	55
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	45
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	52
Consolidated Gas	37
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	121
Western Union Telg	54 1/4
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	35 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	133 1/2
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	42 1/4
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr Tobacco B	72
Dupont	97
St. Oil of N J	45
Montgomery Ward	30
Bethelehem Steel	42 1/4
United States Steel	51 5/8
American Smelting	48
Noranda Mines	43
Int Nickel of Canada	26 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 1/4
Kennecott Copper	21 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	41
General Motors	38 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	29 1/4
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	13
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	475
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am	36
Alaska Juneau	21 1/4
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	34
Eaton Mfg.	21
Philips Petrol	19

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, April 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/15/6; Lowest Rs. 24/12; Closing Rs. 24/14/6

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/10; Lowest Rs. 25/6/6; Closing Rs. 25/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May opening Rs. 20/10; Closing Rs. 20/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 21/9; Closing Rs. 21/11/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels April/May sellers 16/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Ap./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 17.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£ 16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110 ex.d
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-1/4

LONDON METALS.
London April 17

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	238-1/2

SEEDS.
London, April 17.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-1-3.

LINSEED.
London, April 17.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £11-1-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-7-6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 18

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug.-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 260 1/4
Banks selling T T 258 1/4
Banks buying T T 257 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 585
Banks buying D D 595

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.15 1/4 17th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 18th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 18th instant
London/Paris 78.00 17th instant
London/Belgium 22.04 17th instant
London/Switzerland 15.91 17th instant
London/Italy 60.31 17th instant
London/Berlin 13.05 17th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 17th instant
London/New York 5.15 1/8 17th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.60 1/2 17th instant
Java/London 7.55 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-14-10 1/2 16th instant £6-14-8 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 16th instant 19 3/4 17th instant
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 16th instant 19 7/8 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 1/4 16th instant 45 1/4 17th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 16th instant 1 per cent 17th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant 1 1/8 per cent 17th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 18

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 17

Broach A/May opening 196 3/4 highest 196 3/4 lowest 195 1/4 close 195 1/4
Broach J/Aug opening 199 highest 199 lowest 197 1/4 close 197 1/4
Oomra May opening 172 1/4 highest 172 1/4 lowest 171 close 171
Oomra July opening 172 highest 172 lowest 170 3/4 close 170 3/4
Bengal May opening 127 1/4 highest 127 1/2 lowest 127 1/4 close 127 1/2
Bengal July opening 129 1/2 highest 130 lowest 129 1/2 close 130
Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 14

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 112 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/2
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/May 197 Liverpool May 5.93 Rs. 61 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J-A 199 Liverpool July 5.92 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/May 197 New York May 11.62 Rs. 53 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/2
Broach J/A 199 New York July 11.73 Rs. 54 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,796
Linseed	16,585
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	124
Gingellyseed	1,710
Poppyseed	45
Groundnuts	4,733
Castorseed	914
Rice	36,441
Myrabollams	2,840
Cottonseed	3,783
Gram	2,179
Joowar	68
Maize	195
Bajree	577
	Tons.
Coal	1,252

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, April 17

May 0.78 3/8—1 5/8c
July 0.78 5/8—1 1/2c
September 0.79 7/8—1 1/4c.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 18

The local Silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Shanghai advices were unchanged. The Gold market was dull with a marked absence of any speculative activity.

Ready Silver	54	12 0
May Settlement	60	12 0
Tejimandi	0	11 0
June Settlement	55	1 0
Tejimandi	1	5 0
Ready Gold	83	6 3
May Settlement	83	6 6
Tejimandi	0	4 0
June Settlement	83	7 0
Tejimandi	0	8 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 199 for Broach J-A delivery and declined to Rs. 198/8 on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was improved demand some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 199/6.

Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 3 points but opened firm at a rise of 6 points. Later on prices were 1 points higher on Dollar Exchange being 5.13. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 200/12 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	198	0	0
Broach J/A	200	8	0
Oomra May	174	0	0
Oomra July	173	12	0
Bengal May	130	4	0
Bengal July	132	12	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, April 18

	New.	Old
Bengal Superfine	140/43	...
Bengal Fine	136/38	...
Bengal F G	133/35	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	136/38	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	133/35	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	188/93	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	188/93	...
Pundhuran Fine	180/83	...
Yeotmal Fine	178/80	...
Arvi Fine	178/80	...
Ellichpur Fine	179/81	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	171/73	...
Khamgaon Fine	171/73	...
Mulkapur Fine	165/68	...
Khandesh Fine	161/63	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	167/69	...
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	177/79	...
Broach Fine	207/9	...
Punjab/American	215	...
Punjab/American mix	205	...
Cambodia	...	252
Miraj/Sangli	...	167/72
Compta Good	...	177
Jinja	330	...
Busoga	333	...
Kampala	336	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, April 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,441	236,026
Central India	1,985	175,393
Barsi and Nagar	328	151,767
Hyderabad-Gaorani	89	39,867
Berar	2,435	357,885
Central Provinces	1,119	89,498
Total Oomras	8,390	1,050,436
Dholera	835	43,249
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,778
Rajputana	237	36,269
Sindh-Punjab	98	143,888
Broach	3,278	254,156
Coompta and Dharwar	326	13,366
Westerns-Northerns	...	9,156
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	201	11,181
Persian	...	1,301
American	479	25,557
Egyptian and African	2,684	100,959
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	16,228	1,697,320

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	999	283,829
Japan and China	6,095	442,605
Coast Ports	450	10,193
Up-country by Rail	...	79,597
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	41,670
Total	7,544	857,894

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 18.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P. ...	139	135	132	127	
Panjab ...	139	135	132	127	
Rajputana ...	139	135	132	127	
Oomra No. 3	185	179	177	174	...
C.P. No 1	195	192	190	187	...
C.P. No 2	188	185	183	180	...
Broach No 2 ...		208	206	204	202
Punjab-Ame ...		214	212	210	208
Surat ...		269	267	265	...
Rajpipla ...		269	267	265	...
Navsari ...		271	269	267	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 18.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 17-4-34	6974000	7702000
Receipts Yesterday 17-4-34	19000	19000
Exports to date 17-4-34	6340000	6415000
Stock at Ports 13-4-34	3069000	4290000
Stock Interior Towns 13-4-34	1558000	1807000
Stock Liverpool 13-4-34	1045000	830000
Visible Supply 13-4-34	7001000	8638000
Quantity in Sight 13-4-34	10820000	11535000
Quantity out of Sight 13-4-34	10372000	9701000

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 15th/16th April	16,891
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,681,092
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,707,224
Decrease	—26,132

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, April 17

July	1.45—01
September	1.50—01
December	1.56—01
January	1.57—01

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, April 18

Java Ready	14 2 0
March shipment	4 3 6
A/M shipment	4 3 0
J/A shipment	4 4 3
A/S shipment	4 4 3

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 18.

Linseed May	6 6 6
Linseed Sept.	6 10 0
Wheat May	3 15 3
Wheat Sept.	3 15 0

ARGENTINE LINSEED
Buenos Aires, April 17

May	12.27—03
Jun	12.40—01

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Smart Rise In Steel Shares

HEAVY BUYING AND COVERING

As anticipated, Tata Steel shares again moved up and recorded a sharp rise on large speculative buying and heavy short covering.

The demand was so great that it was almost impossible to satisfy the same and even at the close some buying orders remained unexecuted.

Tata Steel ordinary shares rose to Rs. 66-2 while Defds. recorded a smart rise of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 235. Tata Steel Second Preference shares reached a further new high level at Rs. 135.

It is now believed that the progress of the Tata Steel and Iron Co. Ltd. is most satisfactory and on the merits of anticipated gross profits shares at present prices are safe purchases.

Some operators having unprotected short sales were caught and their rush to cover gave additional support. It is true that the covering process is awakening the technical situation to some extent and there may be some downward reactions but we think it safe to buy on all important declines.

In the miscellaneous section there was limited business and prices remained quiet. Indian Cements were quiet and prices declined Rs. 5 while Bellapurs lost Rs. 9. Andhra and Tata Power shares also suffered a small decline of Rs. 2-8. Mill shares remained neglected with a marked absence of any important business.

Among Mill shares Bombay Dyeing shares declined to Rs. 708|12 and Central India lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 240, Colaba shares improved to Rs. 75, Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 125|10.

BANK SHARES.

Baroda Bank shares improved to Rs. 89 and Central Banks were steady at Rs. 24|6. Imperials gained Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,312|8.

CEMENTS QUIET.

Bundi shares were quiet at Rs. 29|4 and Indian Cements declined to Rs. 411|14. Katni Dfds. advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 1315, but ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 346|4. Okha shares were steady at Rs. 176|4, but Punjabs were quiet at Rs. 18|6. Shahabads improved to Rs. 341|14 and Uniteds came in business at Rs. 95|8.

INSURANCE SECTION.

Insurance Shares were firm with a good enquiry for Orientals which rose Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,900. New Indias advanced to Rs. 29|10.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC GROUP.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet. Andhra Shares declined to Rs. 1365 and Hydros were quiet at Rs. 139|6. Powers eased off to Rs. 1051|4.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Railway Shares remained neglected without any important business. Ahmedabad Prantij shares improved to Rs. 806.4, while Tapty shares changed hands at Rs. 735.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares were active with a firm enquiry for Tata Steel shares. Shivrajpur shares advanced to Rs. 17|12.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcocks were quiet at Rs. 194|6. Bellapurs suffered as the Finance Member is adamant on excise duty on sugar. Bombay Steam shares were steady and prices improved to Rs. 286|4. Burmas weakened to Rs. 461|4, but Contributory shares improved to Rs. 162|8. Indian Bleachings advanced to Rs. 118|2. Scindia shares improved to Rs. 10|12 and Tata Construction shares improved to Rs. 70|4.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 18.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	275
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	708 12
250	Bradbury	72 0
100	Century	223 12
100	Central India	240 0
100	Colaba	75 0
100	Coorla	62 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E D Sassoon	0-2-3
100	Elphinstone	0 12
100	Finlay	76/4
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	X.D. 123 12
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	116 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	125 10
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	505 0
250	Model	44 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	113 12
70	United	95 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, April 18

Bombay Dyeing	711	712	710	708
Century 223				
Central India	246	41	42	240
Colaba 72 75				
Kohinoor 127 125/10				
New Great 115 14 15 113				
Simplex 75 79/6				
Swadeshi 180 81 77 180				
Bundi 29/8 6 4				
I Cement 418 15 14 13 15/10 411/14				
T Steel defd 218 20 18 25 33 31 33 232				
T Steel ord 64/14 65/2 66 6 66/2 66/4				
B Steam 281 87 85 286				
B Burma 467 62 63 60 64 461				
Tata Hydro 140 139/6				
Andhra 1373 68 73 1365				
Tram ord 142/3				
Tata Power 1060 57 48 56 51 53 1051				

100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	268 12
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	3000 0
50	Simplex	79 6
100	Swadeshi	180 0
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1,000	Western	758 12

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	89 0
25-50	Central	24 6
500	Imperial	1312 8
125|500	Imp. Conty.	330 10
50-100	India	105 4
5	Union	4 10

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	29 4
70	Gwallor	96 8
250	Indian	411 14
40	Katni Def.	1315 0
100	Katni Ord.	346 4
75	Okha	176 4
10	Punjab	18 6
100	Shahabad	341 14

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 0
1575	New India	29 10
200	Oriental	3900 0
10-100	Vulcan	7/0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	140 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1365 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	142 3
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	139 6
1000	Tata Power	1051 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	806 4
100	Amr. Patty	113 0
100	C Province	83 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	81 0
100	Pachora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	735 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	17 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	232 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	66 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	194 6
50	Belapur Sugar	218 12
250	Bombay Steam	286 4
125	Bombay Burma	461 4
50	Bombay Burma Contry	162 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2 9
50	Bombay Telephone	88 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	118 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	10 12
30	Tata Construction	70 4
25	Tata Oil	17 14

PREF. SHARES.

7	per cent Andhra Vly.	1226 4
6	per cent. Bom. Steam N	270 0
7	per cent Bom Trams	79 4
5	per cent Central India	472 8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	per cent Punjab Cement	14
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	123 12
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	1258 12
6	per cent. Tata Steel 1st	165
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135 4
5-1|2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent Vishnu	650 0

WORDL'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

World's Spinners' takings of American cotton from the beginning of the season to April 14 were as under:—
(In thousands)

Season from 1st Aug.	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	1,033	1,002	682
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	4,455	4,070	4,358
Continent	3,172	2,931	2,649
Japan, China, etc.	1,712	1,698	2,411
Total	10,372	9,701	10,400

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Liverpool, April 17

May 50 1/4d—1d.
July 52 5/8d—1d.
October 54 5/8d—1d
December 56—7/8d.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934

Quadrangular Cricket Must Be Revived

Communal Aspect Highly Exaggerated In Bombay, Says Mr. Fyzee

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

The revival of the popular Quadrangular Cricket Matches has been welcomed in all quarters.

It has been suggested that the abandonment of the popular matches in the past few years had lowered the standard of cricket in Bombay.

NO COMMUNAL BIAS.

There was never an occasion when the Matches led to a clash between the contesting teams. On the contrary, the matches were played with the greatest enthusiasm for the sport, without at any moment importing communal bias into the game.

If the Quadrangular Cricket Matches had continued, the M.C.C. that toured India recently, would have had to face a far stronger team than it did.

SOME REFORMS.

Mr. Fyzee, Ex-Secretary of the Islam Gymkhana, in an interview to the "Chronicle" suggests some reforms which are calculated to raise the standard of Indian Cricket.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee said:

"I am in favour of continuing the Quadranglar Cricket Matches. Two years ago I gave an interview to the "Chronicle" and I stick to the views that I then expressed, that the Quadrangular Matches should be played every year, until a suitable substitute is found. The communal aspect of the Quadrangular cricket has been very highly exaggerated. It is not realised that the Quadrangular matches lead to communal friendships."

UNDER LEAGUE SYSTEM.

Questioned as to whether he would suggest ways to remove the communal bias, if any, attached to the Quadrangular Cricket, Mr. Fyzee said:

"The first reform is the introduction of Cricket Matches under the League System in Bombay similar to the County system in England. Gradually if Provincial Cricket comes into force as it is already suggested then with the strengthening of the Provincial Cricket Organisations, they will mean to Indian Cricket, what County Cricket means to England. When that time arrives you can think of abolishing the Quadrangular Matches."

"MECCA OF INDIAN CRICKET."

Mr. Fyzee, who was emphatic in his views that the Quadrangular Matches should never have been stopped continued.

"When the Nawab of Pataudi was here he referred to the Quadranguar Matches as one of the most important Cricket contests in the World and called Bombay as the Mecca of Indian Cricket. I am opposed to the destructive policy of abolishing Quadrangular Cricket without having an adequate alternative contest staged in Bombay. We have seen that by abolishing the Quadrangular Cricket in 1929, the standard of Cricket in Bombay has gone down considerably and I am of opinion that unless that Quadrangular is staged or an adequate alternative is found Bombay will be wiped off the Cricket Map of India.

FOR NON-COMMUNAL CLUB.

Suggesting a further reform for Cricket in Bombay Mr. Fyzee said that a First Class non-communal Cricket Club consisted of the best players of the City should be immediately started, which would play matches with all the selected clubs in the city and outside. "This would further help the creation of non-communal and healthy feeling in Cricket, for at present there are no first class non-communal cricket clubs in Bombay. This being the case an aspirant to cricket fame is compelled to try and play for a communal or racial club."

ISLAM GYMKHANA'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, Honorary Secretary of the Islam Gymkhana told our representative that he had been trying for the revival of the Quadrangular Cricket for a long time. He said "I entirely agree with Mr. Fyzee that Quadrangular Cricket should be revived. We have been continuously trying to revive these popular matches, bringing about general good feeling between the different communities than is given out by those who are against the Quadrangular, which is an instrument of bringing about general feeling. During the last so many years, when the Quadrangular Matches were played there has not been one instance when it brought about clashes. If those interested in this question take the trouble of mixing with the cricketers generally and the younger generation, they will notice that they get on very well with the total absence of communal feeling For the last three years the Islam Gymkhana has included non-Muslims on their side. As a matter of fact there is a rule in the Constitution of the Gymkhana to include any distinguished personage irrespective of class, creed or race, to represent the Gymkhana in any local matches."

SRI JAGADGURU TO VISIT BANGALORE

Elaborate Arrangements For Reception

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Mahaswami will visit Bangalore shortly with a view to minister to the religious requirements of his devotees. The reception has been fixed for 8-45 a.m. on the 27th of April at the Kempegowda Square. Immediately after the reception, the Swamiji will be taken in a grand procession through the Principal bazars in the city and conducted to Rao Bahadur Thotadappa's Choultry where he will stay during his sojourn.

Numerous pandals and other decorative arrangements are being got up throughout the route of the procession which is expected to be very spectacular and to attract a large influx of Veerasaivas to Bangalore during the last week of the current month The services of a troop of Boy Scouts and other volunteers have been arranged for to assist the committee in the work of maintaining order.

Sanatanists To Organise

TRICHINOPOLY, April 17.

Puri Sankaracharya has gone to Rawalpindi to preside at the special Conference of Sanatanist leaders of Northern India comprising the Punjab North West Frontier, Sind and Baluchistan, commencing on April 4.

It is understood that the Conference will discuss the need for organising Sanatanists in view of impending dissolution of the Assembly. It is proposed to hold a similar Conferences of Sanatanists of South India in May.—A P.

NAGPUR PREPARES

Council Of Representative's Propaganda For General Strike

NAGPUR, April. 18.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of Representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union held last night under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, on the question of the proposed general strike of Textile Workers.

ALLEGED BREACH.

1. This meeting records its considered opinion that the local employers have violated the terms of the compromise effected with the Nagpur Textile Union in the month of September 1933, through the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur. (1) by not recognising the Union in the Model Mills, by prohibiting the workers from attending the meetings of the Union in the Model Mills, by not reconsidering the cases of 15 Trade Union Leaders dismissed from service for Union work, by not-re-employing all the hands as per compromise of September 1933, by refusing to pay Maternity benefit to women workers, by dismissing seven workers for going to answer the call of nature and by dismissing a prominent woman worker of the Union employed in the Mills, and (b) by withdrawing all the concessions in the Empress Mills which the Union was enjoying at the time of compromise, by decreasing the Provident Fund Contribution and by discharging about 20 workers in the Mills.

This meeting enters its strong protest against the action of the local employers in violating the terms of the compromise.

This meeting therefore calls upon all the textile workers of Nagpur to be in readiness for the general strike as a protest against the above action of the Mill authorities and to restore the wage-cut effected in 1933.

DATE FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

This meeting expresses its sympathy with the decisions of the Council of Action of the All-India Textile Workers Conference arrived at on the 8th April, 1934, at its meeting in Ahmedabad and decides to convene a meeting of the Council of Representatives on the 28th April, 1934, to fix the date of General Strike. In the meanwhile, the Council resolves to ascertain the opinion of the workers on this issue by holding public meetings from the 18th to 22nd April.—United Press.

MORE SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE MOVE

NAGPUR, April 17.

The Central Provinces Socialist Party formed here recently under the presidentship Mr. P L. Gharekar, has passed a resolution at its meeting held to-day, supporting the general strike of the textile workers proposed to be observed on April 23, and protesting against the repressive policy of the Government towards labour at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Cawnpore.—United Press.

RUIKER AND NAGPUR STRIKE

NAGPUR, April 17.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Ruikar, President of Textile Union, said, "The Nagpur textile workers will go on general strike on May 1 if the Bombay workers go on general strike on April 23."—United Press.

PREPARING FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Prominent Labour leaders addressed a large meeting of the mill workers at De Lisle Road on Tuesday evening. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress Committee to popularize the idea of the forthcoming Provincial Trades Union Conference which will be held on the 21st and 22nd April, in Bombay, in order to enlist the support of the different trades unions for the General Strike of textile workers. Mr. Nerkar Bhuva, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union, was in the chair. The president explained the purpose of the meeting and described the conditions of the workers. He said that their standard of living was steadily sinking under the offersive of wage cut and retrenchment and rationalization. Unemployment was on the increase and the number of the unemployed nearly equalled that of the employed. The workers had no alternative but to resist the general offensive of the capitalists. In order to organize this resistance the Provincial Conference was meeting. He exhorted all the workers to join it in thousands and make it a success.

Mr. Khedgiker, Vice-President of the G.I.P. Rly. Men's Union, then addressing the meeting pointed out the importance of the Conference in view of the textile general strike. The Conference would draw the attention of the whole organized movement of the working class in Bombay to the pending General Strike and mobilize their sympathy and support.

Dr. Shetty explained that the offensive of wage cut was common to all industries and trades. The whole working class was in the grip of deep economic crisis.

Mr. Charles Mascarenas said there was a general revival of the Trade Union movement in the country.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Patil and Kankule.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Interpellations On Work Of Chief Justice

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Consideration of the Sugar Excise Duty Bill was resumed in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

During the question-hour, replying to Mr. Satyen Mitra as to whether the Calcutta High Court had remained closed for more days than it was open, Sir Harry Haig said that, the question related to the internal administration of the Court and that the power of administration had been vested by the Government of India Act, by the Letters Patent and other acts passed in India in the High Court in general and in the Chief Justice in particular.

In reply to other queries as to whether the present Acting Chief Justice sat on the Bench on all the working days for the same time as other judges and whether there were fixed hours for court-work in Calcutta, Sir Harry Haig said Government did not consider any public purpose would be served by obtaining the information on them.

Penalty On Letters.

Sir Frank Noyce told Mr. Maswood Ahmed that no penalty was realised on an official letter on which postage was not pre-paid.

Sir Joseph Bhore informed Mr. Maswood Ahmed that the Fiscal Commission recommended an examination by the Tariff Board of the question of Export Duty on skins.

Government did not refer the matter to the Tariff Board neither did the Government on their own initiative propose to do so.

Mr. G.S. Bajpai replying to the same member stated that Government did not consider it necessary to hold another sitting of the Informal Rice Conference consisting of some members representing the different parties of the Assembly.—United Press.

TIGER SPEARED TO DEATH

RANGOON, April 17.

Two Karen brothers of village Poinchaung in the district of Mergui speared a tiger to death.

It transpires that the tiger came to catch a pig that was kept in the fold just under their house. Immediately the two brothers attacked and killed it through the holes of their house.

The tiger had killed two men and several buffaloes of the village before.—United Press.

His Highness the Nawab of Cambay has appointed Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barrister-at-Law, as Special High Court Judge for the disposal of a criminal appeal against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge in the Cambay State in the Dhuvaran Case.—United Press.

FORCED FEEDING ON OBEDULLA KHAN

Peshawar Message Says He Is Still On Hunger Strike

PESHAWAR, April 17.

The Frontier Government has not received any fresh news for the past two days regarding Obeidullah from the Punjab Government which indicates the absence of further developments. The local Government have presently nothing to add to what they already had said regarding Obeidullah but of late had followed the generous policy of releasing weekly before the expiration of their term 20 civil disobedience prisoners which they proposed to continue. According to the Home Member of the Frontier Government, when interviewed by the Associated Press, only 120 political prisoners were left in the Frontier jails now and the number would considerably dwindle by the time Congress Committee had met to ratify Gandhiji's decision regarding the suspension of civil disobedience.

FORCED FEEDING.

It is understood that artificial forced feeding resorted to for some time past in the case of Obeidulla who is still continuing his hunger-strike after his transfer from the Multan to Sialkot. His health is extremely weak as it is over 75 days that he has been on hungerstrike. It is argued that Obeidullah went on hunger-strike as a protest against his transfer to Multan in February last and he should have given up the hunger-strike when the desired transfer was effected. Some of his relations and friends who left for Sialkot might succeed in inducing him to give up hunger-strike.

It will be recalled that a Afghan Jirga deputation consisting of Mian Jaffarshah, Mian Abdulashah and Mian Ahmedshah recently waited on the Home Member and discussed the possibilities of giving secure for Obeidullah with the object of securing his release. It is understood that no security had been furnished so far—A. P.

URGED TO GIVE UP FAST

SIALKOT, April 17.

It is understood that the relatives of Obeidullah twice interviewed him and urged him to give up hunger-strike as a condition of his transfer from the Multan jail to Sialkot had been fulfilled.

In reply Obeidullah is understood to have referred to another grievance he had and desired its redressal but persuasion on part of his relatives made him finally give up hunger-strike.—A.P.

OBEDULLA AGREES TO END HIS FAST

LAHORE, April 17.

A correspondent wires from Sialkot that after coming from jail the deputation which interviewed Obeidullah in a statement said that despite their attempts Obeidullah was unyielding. At last they informed him that if he did not listen to them there would be another deputation consisting of the prominent leaders of the Congress to induce him to give up strike.

Thereupon Obeidullah stated that he did not like diverting his attention of the leaders at such a critical hour in the country's history. Such leaders asking him to give up strike would mean that the country desired him to give up the strike and, therefore, he agreed to end the strike.

Four members of the deputation will leave for Peshawar to-morrow while two are staying at Sialkot in order to keep in touch with Obeidullah's condition.—A.P.

Bihar Socialists Plead For Special Congress

No Other Authority Is Competent To Change Lahore Mandate, Says Abid Ali

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The Bihar Socialist Party was formed in May 1931 by these Congressmen who believed that the political goal of India must be a Socialist State. In the opinion of the Committee, the recent statement of Mahatma Gandhi advising Congressmen to desist from Individual Civil resistance has created a wholly changed situation, and it was therefore considered necessary that the Committee should meet to consider the present situation and the Party's course of action.

The following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

This Committee records its deep sense of loss at the death of one of its members, Mr. Zahurul Hasan Hashami and offers its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

WANTED SPECIAL CONGRESS

This Committee has carefully considered the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi. In the opinion of this Committee, social movement ought to be based on a scientific understanding of society and social processes which is only provided by scientific socialism. Accordingly, this Committee considers the logic used in the statement as foreign to political movements, though it fully recognises civil resistance as a potent political weapon. The Committee is further of opinion that the statement has brought about a sudden and far-reaching change in the present programme of the Congress and it considers it essential that a special session of the Indian National Congress should be held to consider the statement and the situation created by it. Particularly is this Committee anxious for a session of the Congress, because it considers the constructive programme as recommended by Mahatma Gandhi and as adumbrated by some Congressmen who are anxious to revive the Swaraj Party to be wholly inadequate, and also because, the Committee is of opinion that those who have taken part in the struggle are entitled to express their views on the political situation through their duly elected representatives at an open session of the Congress.

The Committee notes that steps are being taken by individual Congressmen with the approval and co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi to revive the Swaraj Party and strongly disapproves the effort in that direction.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The Committee is of opinion that if the Congress at all decided to contest elections to the legislatures, it should be controlled and conducted by the Congress itself and should not be left to the Swaraj Party formed of individual Congressmen to, in fact, act on behalf of the Congress with its expressed or implied sanction.

This Committee views with alarm the realisation of rents and of Takavi loans and the Chowkidari Tax and of the enforcement of the rent-decrees from the tenants who have been stricken resourceless and destitute by the recent earthquake and is of opinion that they would be put to unbearable hardships unless the pending rent-suits and outstanding rent-decrees are withdrawn, and the rent dues are remitted and the Chowkidari tax suspended and feels that it is imperative for all those interested in the tenants to ventilate their grievances and to arouse sufficient public opinion to get the grievances removed, and the Committee accordingly advises the members of the party to do all they can in this direction.

COOPERATION WITH BOMBAY.

The Committee welcome the formation of and offers its felicitations to the Bombay Provincial Congress Socialist Group. The Committee further offers its co-operation to the Bombay Group and hopes that the time will soon arrive, when an All India Socialist Party of the Congress will be formed.

This Committee also welcome the formation of the Socialist Research Institute in Patna and hopes that the institute will fulfil a most urgently felt need, namely, that of educating the public in socialist ideas.

The following office-bearers were elected:—Prof. Abdul Bari President and Mr Jai Prakash Narain Secretary.

"MISCHIEVOUS & DISASTROUS"

Abid Ali Condemns Council Entry Move

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Abid Ali Jaffarbhai of Bombay, Satyadeo, Vidyalankar Subhadradevi of Calcutta, and Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha of Bihar have issued the following statement:—

"Being busy with relief work in the interior, we could neither study nor express our feelings earlier regarding recent political developments. Organising Council entry should be stoutly opposed. Councilwalahs finding Mahatmaji in a mood to give relief and doles exploited atmosphere prevailing at the Bihar Central Relief Committee headquarters at Patna and obtained his blessings for such a programme, in which he has neither faith himself nor wishes. Congressmen, to waste time and energy. Nobody except open Congress session can change the Lahore Mandate boycotting legislatures. No party or individual can go to Legislatures in the name of Congress nor can individuals as Congressmen. On the other hand, it is duty of every Congressman to oppose vigorously this betrayal. As fellow Congressmen, we expect our colleagues to rouse themselves up and stop this mischievous and disastrous move."

"BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY HAS NO RIGHT TO CLOSE VAKOLA ROAD"

Residents Allege That Govt. Records Prove It A Public Road

(From A Correspondent.)

VAKOLA, April 16.

A public meeting of the residents of Vakola (near Santacruz) was convened under the auspices of Vakola Resident Association on Sunday to protest against the arbitrary action of the Bombay Municipality in closing the Vakola Pipe Line Road which affords the only outlet to the general public and particularly to the vast agricultural community of this place to the city.

The following resolution was passed:—

This public meeting emphatically protests against the recent arbitrary action of the Bombay Municipality in attempting to encroach upon and the deprive the public of Vakola, (Kold Kalina a mile away from Santacruz Ry. Station) comprising a majority of agriculturists, of their long established right of the free use of the Road known as the Vakola Pipe Line Road, which is the only outlet open to the said agriculturists and residents having their fields and properties spread on all the sides of it and which has been shown in the Land Revenue and survey Records of the Government as a public road since a considerable long time and it further protests against their action in claiming this road as its own private property.

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